PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 6.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,546.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
24th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOORA	11000
T. 27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th ,,	ARABIA	7909		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th ,,	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single	Return.	Single	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	374	561	353	529
Port Said	400	748				
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	575	925	495	770	429	642
Liverpool	605	993	617	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	455	91185	570	9230	489	979
Karachi	44	,,	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sc., Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 10
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	....	Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 16	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 16 1909
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 1909.	.... 1909.	Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 12	Feb. 16	....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	....	Apl. 23
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	....	Apl. 23
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 26th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thurs. 22nd Oct.	9 a.m.	Gutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 23rd Oct.	5 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Oct. calling for Malia and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

20th October, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERNER	5,301	A. Forcati	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radonich	1st Dec. 1908
FRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	18th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergantian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. ,,
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. ,,
VILLE-de-la-CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Grisonnet	15th Apr. ,,
NERA	5,534	Schmitz	13th May. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

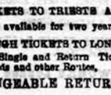
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD, *Agent.*
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	24th Oct 08.
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th ,,
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec ,,
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th ,, ,,
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th ,, ,,
BRITANNIA	R J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6501	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 336
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 419
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 679
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 805
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 799
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 993
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of th se marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Messrs. H. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to their business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER" LONDON.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KAUZLER	3,000	Michelsen	23rd Oct.
†KAISER	2,800	Pohlenz	2nd Nov.
*REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobson	13th ,,
GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	23rd ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH Oct., 1908

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon, Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,600,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,125,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore,	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Calcutta.	Tientsin	Hankow.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Yokohama
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Kobe.
Colombo	Soorabaya,	New York
Penang.	Manilla.	
Tanjong (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honolulu.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

PERFECT LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND

Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. 780.

Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
,, 24 ,, ,, ,, ,, 38

PIANOS LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW UPRIGHT GRAND

Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. 780.

Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
,, 24 ,, ,, ,, ,, 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

Rs. 1,500.

Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
BOMBAY, 7.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a link that the Empire has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuala," which are immensely popular in England But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English booksselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and oldiers of the Empire.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.

PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.

Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.

BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.

YOU'VE BEEN THINKING OF IT FOR SOME TIME.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

WHY not Buy Now? Hundreds of thousands of them have been sold. Thousands to people in your line. If good for them why not good for you? You have letters to write, bills to make, card indexing to do. A good typewriter is of great assistance to a busy man. It relieves his mind and hand from the mere details of business and gives him time to devote to more important matters.

While you are buying you might as well buy the

CHEAPEST.

The BEST is the

CHEAPEST

and the

REMINGTON

is the

BEST

BOMBAY BRANCH,
75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."
ARRIVED ON 18TH OCTOBER, 1908.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Light speeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 19th October, 1908.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO, Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1908, at 3-50 p. m, Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th October to 3rd November, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD., Secretaries and Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1908.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1908, at 4 p.m. Standard time, to consider and if sanctioned, to pass the following Special Resolution viz :—

(1.) "That in order to simplify the accounts of the jetha department this Company's jetha business be handed over to the Indian Cotton Company, Limited and that any profit or loss on the jetha business be shared equally between this Company and the Indian Cotton Company, Limited.

(2.) "That in order to facilitate the work of the Company the balance sheets of the Company shall hereafter be made up to 30th September each year instead of up to 30th June as heretofore."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD., Secretaries & Treasurers.
BOMBAY 13TH OCTOBER,

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1908, at 3-30 p. m., Standard Time to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 20th October to 3rd November, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD., Secretaries & Treasures.
BOMBAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1908, at 3-40 p. m; Standard Time, to consider, and if sanctioned, to pass the following Special Resolutions viz :—

1. "That in order to simplify the accounts of the jetha department this Company shall take over the jetha business of the New Berar Company, Limited, and that any profit or loss on the jetha business be shared equally between this Company and the New Berar Company, Limited.

2. "That in order to facilitate the work of the Company the balance sheets of the Company shall hereafter be made up to 30th September each year instead of up to 30th June as heretofore."

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD., Secretaries and Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 13TH OCTOBER 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Construction of a BIG CHAWL, at Dammer Lane, Gaumdevi Road, shall be received in the office of the Undersigned, situated at No 1, Dalal Street, Fort, until 4 p. m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1908.

Tender forms and specification will be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy from the same office, where plans may also be inspected.

Those concerned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be headed thus :—"Tender for the construction of a Building at Gaumdevi Road."

JEHANGIER M. BILLIMORIA, M.S.A., Architect and Civil Engineer.
3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Staff on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections separately for the year ending 31st December, 1909, are invited and will be received up to 4 P. M., on the 17th November 1908.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the General Traffic Manager, Madras, and from the District Traffic Superintendents, Bangalore, Gadag, Guntakal and Belgaum, and from the Deputy Traffic Manager Dharwar on payment of annas eight per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let, are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule.

4. The samples of Clothing for Broad and Metre Gauge Sections can be seen at the General Traffic Manager's Office, Madras, and samples for the Metre Gauge Section can also be seen at the District Traffic Superintendent's Offices, at Bangalore, Gadag, Guntakal and Belgaum, and at the Deputy Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar also at the Office of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, Madras Southern Mahratta Railway, Royapuram, in sealed covers superscribed. Tenders for Clothing Contract for Broad or Metre Gauge Section, as the case may be, for the year 1909.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Madras Southern Mahratta Railway, Royapuram, on the 14th November, 1908, at 12 Noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Post Box No. 55, Madras, N. E.
13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO; also from LONDON, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. D & E Shed, Princes Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES, *Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. Co.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING, the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the Law in this respect, will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

H. G. GELL, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 19th October 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE WEEKLY SURAT EXCURSION TRAINS will commence running from SATURDAY, the 24th October, 1908.

The Return Excursion Train from Surat will run on TUESDAY, the 27th, instead of on Monday, the 26th instant, on account of Devali Holiday.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF MANUND ROAD-CHANASMA HARIJ AND CHANASMA BECHRAJI SECTIONS OF THE GAEKWAR'S MEHSANA RAILWAY FOR TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 23rd October, 1908, the Manund Road-Chanasma-Harij and Chanasma Bechraji Sections of the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway will be OPENED for PASSENGER, other Coaching and Goods Traffic, as also for Public Telegraph Messages.

Further particulars as to Rules, Rates and Classification of Goods can be had on application to any Station Master, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th October, 1908.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE.	SAIGON,
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE! ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattan Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

E. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ELLIS OPERA CO.
25 ARTISTS 25

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, OCT. 20.
LA POUPEE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.
THE BLUE MOON.

Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plan now Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	45 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 8	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to R. PATERSON BROWN, *Manager, BOMBAY.*

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL "Alabar Hill, Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re, 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY ?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 588, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—VACANCIES EXIST for a few good COMPOSITORS, in the Government Press, Allahabad. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GRAHAM'S TERRET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and details ting work. The Management is therefore able to offer its patrons expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given on all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Post Bombay Rs. 1, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM.—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUNDT," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—HOUSE or FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, for 4-5 months from middle of November, Malabar or Cumballa Hill or Fort. Rent Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 according to position and accommodation. Box No. 387, care of this paper.

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WANTED.—TWO FLATS, situated on the Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations, each with two Bedrooms, and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements. Reply 44 once to Box No. 392, care of this paper, giving full details as to accommodation, position, lights and fans, rent, &c.

WANTED at ONCE in a good HEALTHY situation—Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations,—a FLAT, with 2 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements and lights and fans. Reply to Box No. 393, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings. Rs. 12 per annum (postage 4 annas).

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

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The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1839. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

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HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

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"CLAN MACKENZIE" is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

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„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Tourist Time and Fare Tables of the Indian Railways, Steamers of Inland and Ocean Lines, Through Tickets and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations and the Inland Lines, Price, Eight Annas (annual Subscription Re. 1 including Postage).

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAMES fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

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DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today : it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW :—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor NELLORE :—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT :—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

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Pressed Steel ROWING BOATS
11 to 16 ft. long.
Complete with Oars, Rudders, &c.
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Inspection Invited.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital..... „ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

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BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING to the DIVALI HOLIDAYS the WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1908, and will be available for the completion of the RETURN JOURNEY up to 12 Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1908.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 96 of 1891.

DAYAL MOWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road outside the Fort ... ... Plaintiff.

v/s

NENBAJ, widow of JETHA PUDUMSEY, (2) SHAMJI MURJI (3) NARAN VASTA, all Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dewasthan Road outside the Fort and (4) The Hon'ble FRANCIS LANE LATHAM, His Majesty's Advocate General of Bombay ... ... Defendants.

Re: Messrs. KANGA & PATELL.

v/s.

DAYAL MOWJI.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 29th day of September, 1908, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the abovenamed Messrs. Kanga and Patell all the right, title and interest of the said Dayal Mowji, in the following properties, subject to and without prejudice to the rights of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla as Mortgagee, to deal with the said properties in terms of his securities.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Cawasjee Patell Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 47, Collector's New No. 408, and Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 2-674, and formerly Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 53, and now under 54 and bounded on the East by the property of Dossa Mooljee, on the West by a passage for sweeper, on the North by the said Cawasji Patell Tank Road, and on the South by the property of Laxmanji Ramji, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazzar or Cazee Syed Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards or thereabouts and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward Nos. 1390 and 1391 Street Nos. 222, 226, 226 A under New Survey No. 2775, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the South by the property 3rd hereinafter described, and on or towards the North by the house of Purmanand Nursey, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor and

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mody Bazzar in Cazee Syed Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 6/9 one hundred and six and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 701, Collector's New No. 6411, Old Survey No. 480, and New Survey No. 2773, and by the Municipality under Ward Nos 1388, 1389, Street Nos. 216, 220, and 220A, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on or towards the South by the house of Nursey Moolji and Gocal Moolji and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dayal Moolji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 17th day of November, 1908, lodge in my Office a statement varified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1908.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

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Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

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With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

60 YEARS' REPUTATION

To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a *witness of excellency*. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected *rapidly removes the pain.*

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Good for Father, Mother and Child:

This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/1½, 2/8 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.

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Dept.) 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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THE GREAT FAMILY DOCTOR

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

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LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using confidence voucher, for free Art Catalogues and our special Offer on Sample machine.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Persian Gulf &c, brought a general cargo, 14 cases opium, 170 horses and 68 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W. H. Hood which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool &c. brought a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W.H.Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Salveig 2,861 tons Captain H. Trovick will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast,

THE A. Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Koerber 3,163 tons Captain U. Forest arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser 1,114 tons Captain Pohlenz arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Mikindani, &c., with a general cargo and 36 cabin and 298 deck passengers. During the voyage two deaths occurred of natural causes

THE steamer Strathdee 2,846 tons Captain L. White arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Futtala 2,702 tons Captain W. W. Allen arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and Mrs. Wodehouse as a passenger.

THE steamer Hild 720 tons Captain J. Solvenson arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber, and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Keneley 2,429 tons Captain D. W. Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Ras Dara 2,495 tons Captain J. W. Combridge. sailed yesterday for Newport via Mormugoa with a general cargo.

THE steamer Abbotsford 2,352 tons, Captain W. Scroggee arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co.'s steamer Monsoori 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jedah, brought a general cargo and specie and 142 deck passengers.

THE steamer Killin, 2,257 tons, Captain J K Wilson will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE R I M steamer Northbrook Commender C B Henley arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with Government stores and Lieut. R F Cottrell and 11 men, 5 women and 11 children native details.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Henly .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hoskman ...Surney St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 19.

Abbotsford.....2852 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Anchenarden...2345 Galloways .....E Latham & Co
Adova.....2271 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Birkhall.....2738 Jones .....C Muncherji & Sons
Brazilliana.....2438 Tunblyn .....Gary Bros Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn .....M M & Co
Calcutta.....2244 .....Young.....T M & Co
Dwarka.....759 Cuthbush... ?...P Gulf.....M M &Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison .....Bombay Co
Futtala .....2702 Allen .....M M & Co
Hild .....720 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick.....515 Webb .....
Irismere.....3328 Seeberg.....W & A G & Co
Kirley Bank ...3092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihill .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .....The Bombay Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsoori.....1735 Hannah .....B & P S N Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Rajput.....3615 McLinnan .....T Morrison & Co
Singapore ....2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White .....
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2812 Lamont .....S Wallace & Co
Vauxhall.....2346 Bradbering.....Bombay Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.....2376 Brickham .....Bombay Co
Okhla.....3436 Reddock ... ...N F.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	Jeddah	24-10	Shah S N Co of India
D&E Fazilka	2698	Williams	Calcutta.	21-10	M M & Co
G Hoseinee	994	Jourden	Mauritius	26-10	B & P S N Co.
H Firooze	3005	Watson	Jeddah	19-10	Bo & P S N Co
L Bahadurri	...829	Fakeera	...Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld	
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	Jeddah	24-10	Essaji & A M Jewanji
N Uhenfels	3568	Franzms	...Bremen	23-10	W & A Graham & Co
P Ras Dara	2495	McCamridge	Newport	21-10	W & A Graham & Co
Q Kanzler	1864	Michelsen	Z'bar	23-10	A Strandes
Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	24-10	B & P S N Co

Offside L

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	K'chi	31-10 K N Co
2	Castalia	4081	Hamilton.	L'pool.	24-10 W & A G & Co
3	Rajput	3615	McLemah	Rourbay	23-10 T M & Co
4	Lalpoora	2124	Fry		N F M M & Co
5	Mimosa	2197	Bone	Calcutta	20-10 K N & Co
6	Shah Nasir	2555	Revill M'tins		20-10 E Tajbhoy
8	Koerber	3163	Toressi	Trieste	1-10 R De Calo
10&11	Oceana	3587	Shanghai		28-10 P & O Co
12	Persia	4193	Haughton	London	24-10 P & O Co
15	Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kobe		21-10 N Y Kaisha
16	Alavi	3824	Hill	Jeddah	20-10 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Fakira...M'galore.....19-10 B S N
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed K'chi ...20-10 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Samsoodin...B'nagar.....21-10 B S N
Saraswati.....443 Ismail .....

M W D D

Kaiser.....1714 Pohlenz...Zanzibar...2-10 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Kaiser s	Poblenz	M'dani, Sept 30
19	Koerber s.....	Foresto	Tricste. Oct 3
	Kenley s	Wilson.....	Calcutta, Oct 9
	Hild s	Salvesen	B'kok, Oct 1
	Fultala s	Allen	Moulmein, Oct 9
	R I M S N'brook,..	Henley.....	K'chi, Oct 17
	Strathdee s.....	White	Calcutta, Oct 9

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Nowshera s.....	Ramage	Persian Gulf, &c
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Killin, Wilson, for Calcutta.
" Salveig, Trovick, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Vauxhall, for Antwerp, &c.
" Kt Errant, for Hull.
" Kaiser, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Koerber, for Trieste, &c.
* To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Delta, left Hongkong on October 17.

The P and O Co's Extra steamer Soleste, left Suez at 3-30 a. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive at Bombay at 2 p.m. on the 26th October.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,114 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 1,511 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 66 bales wool, H Lalljee and Co; 1,046 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 4,600 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 13 bales hides, B Esmail; 40 bales cuttings, M Somji; 1,000 cwts mowrasced, Ralli Bros; 71 bales wool. Cassum Joosub; 40 bales wool, H A J Mahomed; 35 bales wool, M Ramjeedas; 57 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, L Hurbhum; 38 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy; 110 bales wool, M Ruttonji; 50 bales wool, J Karra; 80 bales cotton, S Damjee and Co; 225 cwts wheat flour and 750 cwts wheat, H Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—228 casks salted skins, Nizamudin and Co; 27 bales hides, B Esmail; 37 bales skins, R M Kooka; 700 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 36 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 6 casks Indian condiments, N K Jusawalla; 195 cwts gum, H Ebrahimjee; 73 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 56 bales skins, H O and H Moosa; 37 cwts mother of pearl shells, K N Meanee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, 2,601 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,560 tons manganese ore, The Baman Kuamanganese Co; 266 bales cotton-fly, Khimjee Visram and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 330 bales cotton, Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 2,880 cwts mowrasced and 460 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 4,002 cwts rapeseed and 4,002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 21,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

Uhenfels s—26 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 11 cwts Indian condiments M Poojiajee and Sons; 17 bales cotton, S Damjee and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Persia s—92 casks salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR HULL.

Kt Errant s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Show Wallace and Co; 10.000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, 7,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Unhenfels s—50 bales hemp, R Mancherji; 142 bales hemp, F Khoobchand; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 165 bales wastes H Bhejnath and Co; 55 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, ED Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 46 cwts gum, J Nurberam; 502 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 6,042 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 101 cwts gum, S Damjee and Co.

FOR NEW PORT.

Rasdara s—150 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfells s—2'000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton 3,991 cwts teelseed 10,640 cwts castorseed, 3,120 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 509 cwts mowrasced, 401 cwts castorseed, 1980 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 120 cwts cashewnut, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts teelseed, 3,000 cwts poppyseed and 6,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 504 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,600 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—6,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 600 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—50 bales twist. David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—160 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.
Oceana s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th October.

482 RIFLE ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Rifle Association at the Club Apollo Bunder, on Thursday at 7 p.m. all interested in Rifle shooting should make an effort to attend.

Business :—To Elect a Committee and receive Suggestions for the Season.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th October.

491.—Detail for the week ending 24th instant.

To-day Tuesday 20th inst—"I" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

3 "C" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti, without Arms.

4 "G" Coy parade on the Maidan at 6 30 p.m.

Wednesday 21st inst—Competition for Viceroy's Cup at Ghat Kopar.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 22nd inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "A" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

3 "L" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

4 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

5 "A" Coy will parade at the Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

6 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N C Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 23rd inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

3 "K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

4 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 24th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "H" Coy, parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

492.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

493.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—

No 6477 Vol J Stotbert.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—October 7, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain Bayley, of a son.

DAY—September 28, at Rajmahal, the wife of S. S. Day, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sonthal Parganas, of a daughter.

LINDSAY—October 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of R. Lindsay, C. S., of a daughter.

LYNCH—September 20, at Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, the wife of Captain J. P. Lynch, R. A. M. C., of a daughter.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO., LD.

Bombay, 19th October, 1908.

The Representatives of the Company beg to tender, on behalf of Mrs. Harry W. Williams and family, the most sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy and condolence in their bereavement.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 8-50m., 9-2a.; Low water, 1-41m., 2-58a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre: The Ellis Opera Company 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water 9-24m., 9-10a; Low water, 2-35m., 3-27a.

Thursday, October 22.—Bombay Gymkhana annual Mounted Sports. Bandmann's Theatre: the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 9-52m., 10-13a.; Low water, 3-19m. 3-55a.

Friday, October 23.—Bandmann's Theatre: The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-18m., 10-43a.; Low water, 3-57m., 4-23a.

Saturday, October 24.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bandmann Theatre, The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-4m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-32m., 4-51a.

Sunday, October 25.—19th Sunday after Trinity. Hindu Dewali holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-11m., 11-44a. Low watar, 5-6m., 5-12a.

Monday, October 26.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Mounted Sports. Hindu New Year's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water 11-89m. Low water, 5-39m., 5-47a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Yeboshi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow the 21st instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During September the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,932; among them the number of new admissions was 391, being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 275, Mussulmans 60, Christians 16, and other class 40. The average daily attendance was 64.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Selection	Rip Van Winkle.....	Planquette
Scotch Selection of Songs and Dances...		Godfrey
Valse	Autograph	Strauss
Selection.....	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Gavotte	Theodora	Le Thiere

MAHOMEDAN J. P.—A meeting of the Mahomedan Maniar community of Bombay was held last night, under the presidentship of Mr. Abdula Shakoorbhoy, J. P., to express thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for appointing Mr. Mahomedji Haji Adam Maniar to be a Justice of the Peace. Proposed by Maniar Joosab Mahomed, seconded by Maniar Suleman Abdul Rasool and carried unanimously that this meeting of the Mahomedan Maniar community of Bombay begs respectfully to express its heart-felt gratitude to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for appointing Mr. Mahomedji Haji Adam Maniar to be a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY SALT DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT issues the following Resolution on the Report on the administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the official year 1907-1908 :—

Government agree with the Commissioner that the administration of the Department has again been eminently satisfactory. They note with particular pleasure the marked increase in consumption of salt which has attended the reduction of duty.

The attention of the Collector of Salt Revenue should be invited to the fact that receipts on account of "Fines and Forfeitures" and of "Miscellaneous items" (with the exception of "sale proceeds of forms, etc.") should have been shown in Appendix I as Imperial, and not as Provincial, receipts.

APPROVAL has been given to the appointment of Captain Fairfast, Durham Light Infantry, as Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Unsuccessful Suit.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, sitting in the Bombay High Court, Original Side, delivered on Saturday evening his judgment in the suit brought by Framji Kavasji Kavarana against Mr. Manekji Rustomji Billimoria, of the firm of Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Colah and Co., solicitors.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in the course of an elaborate and lengthy judgment, said: The plaintiff has filed this suit against the defendant for an order that he should forthwith deliver up possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint and for an order to pay to the plaintiff in respect of the occupation of the said premises subsequent to the 15th November, 1907, at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem or such other rate as this Court may seem fit to award. The case set out in the plaint is that the premises were let to the defendant for one year on or about the 22nd October, 1906. The defendant alleged that there was an agreement on the 22nd of October to the effect that he hired the house in Souter Road, Byculla, for one year with an option to renew the same for two years, at the rate of Rs. 150 per month. The facts are these. In September, 1906, the defendant was living in Marine Lines and was thinking of moving out from there. The plaintiff had a house at Souter Road, which was then in the occupation of one Simon under a lease. The plaintiff had an interview with the defendant about that house, and as a result an arrangement was arrived at with the plaintiff that the defendant should have a lease of the house, provided he got Simon to vacate. Nothing further was decided at that interview. Then the defendant went to the house and there he saw Simon, and the defendant spoke to his brother-in-law in order to persuade Simon to vacate the premises, and the result of that was that Simon was to vacate, and the defendant arranged for the meeting at his office on the 22nd to settle the terms on which he could get possession of the house. The defendant thought that he would not be able to attend the meeting on the 22nd, and he gave on the 21st a letter to Mr. Dady P. Byramji, addressed to the plaintiff, and gave Byramji an authority to settle an agreement on the terms of that letter. That letter, shortly, was that the defendant should have a lease for one year with an option to renew the same for a further term of two years at the same rent, on giving him a month's previous notice in writing in that behalf. It seems that at some of the interviews in the High Court between the plaintiff and the defendant the terms had been roughly discussed and the defendant had said that he did not like the idea of going out to the new district without having a trial for one year, at the same time he liked first to see how it suited him and to lease for one year with the option. The defendant says that the plaintiff raised no objection, but that as regards the rest of the terms of the lease, the defendant says he received from the plaintiff on the 13th November a draft with the very clause as to the defendant's option struck out. On the 21st October the defendant gave a letter to Mr. Byramji, signed by him and addressed to plaintiff, and he also handed another letter which was to be signed by Simon, addressed to the plaintiff. On the 22nd the defendant found that he could attend the meeting, and so he went to the meeting at Byramji's office. At that meeting there were present Mr. Byramji, defendant and the plaintiff. As to what took place at that meeting there is a considerable difference in the evidence between one side and the other. The plaintiff says that was a place of meeting. He had simply met at Byramji's office and he then went to Simon's office. The defendant, on the other hand, says that the plaintiff was handed over a letter he had written on the 21st and he looked at that letter and agreed to the terms therein. The plaintiff then asked whether Mr. Byramji had a copy of the lease, and Byramji then produced a printed form which was dated 14th May. It appears that Simon went in under that lease on the 14th May, which was then for six months with an option for five years, and that afterwards a further lease was drawn up and executed by the plaintiff and Simon for five years certain under which a clause was to be added to the effect that, if the property was to be sold, Simon was to be given three months' notice. The first lease, dated 14th May, 1905, had been brought about by Mr. Byramji, so he knew all about that. But it appears from his evidence that he knew nothing about the second lease to Simon. That was on or about the 19th October, 1908. So on the 22nd, when he was asked whether he had a copy of Simon's lease, Mr. Byramji found out a spare copy of 14th May, 1905, which was a printed form of a lease. The defendant says that he went through the printed form, clause by clause, and that the plaintiff made no objection to it, and as the result of that meeting in Mr. Byramji's office, the plaintiff consented to the defendant occupying the house for one year with the option of holding for another two years at the rate of Rs. 150, and when they left the plaintiff had agreed that the defendant should pay the rents under those terms, and the usual clauses with the modification were agreed to, as would appear in printed form. This is corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Dady P. Byramji. He was unfortunately unable to come to the Court, and his evidence was taken "de bene esse." He says he showed that letter of the 21st to the plaintiff. He looked at it and said it was all right. After the meeting was over the plaintiff handed it back to him, and he gave back to the defendant, and therefore the letter was produced by the defendant in the case. The evidence of Mr. Byramji is corroborated in other particulars by the evidence of the defendant as to what took place at that meeting. It is difficult to imagine that the plaintiff's case is correct, for he met at Mr. Byramji's office and arranged with Simon to vacate, and what is more important, Exhibit A, which was a current lease for five years, had been agreed to. Plaintiff says that he got that lease with him at the meeting, and on that day also there were defendant and Mr. Byramji. He also says that the defendant had taken that lease from his possession on a previous occasion. It was handed to him by Dr. Writer near his dispensary, and that the defendant therefore must be taken to be aware of the terms of that lease. On the other hand, the defendant says that all that took place at Simon's office was to sign a letter which he had prepared a night before, and left. Mr. Byramji also corroborates the defendant that he was present when the lease was cancelled, but that was at a later date when the defendant was not present. The cancellation was made in red ink by him and signed in his presence by the plaintiff and Simon. Simon vacated on the 31st of October. Then, it seems, on 10th November when the defendant sent the draft lease to the plaintiff. The plaintiff did not attend to it and on the 13th a reminder was sent. The defendant went in search of the plaintiff and got the draft lease in the absence of the plaintiff from the dispensary handed over to him by Dr. Writer. He took that draft home and wrote on the 14th of November to the plaintiff, complaining about the alteration made in it by the plaintiff. The draft does not contain any clause about three months' notice, but what the plaintiff did was to strike out the optional clause and with the letter of the 14th of November the defendant sent back the draft, reinstating the optional clause. Then the plaintiff admits that he never put in the three months' notice clause into the draft, but he says after he got it back on the 14th November from the defendant he added that clause similarly to the one he had in Exhibit A. The plaintiff then gave some trouble in getting the lease executed, and the defendant's partner, Mr. Colah, sent for the plaintiff and on the 17th of November there was an interview between the plaintiff and Colah, and again there is a conflict of evidence.

Mr. Colah's account is that he asked whether there was a trouble in getting the lease executed, and plaintiff complained that if the defendant exercised his option for two years, the plaintiff would get only Rs 150 whereas Simon was to pay Rs. 160. Mr. Colah said that he asked the defendant to pay him the higher rent, viz., Rs. 160, which Simon was to pay to him. The plaintiff was quite pleased with that idea and went away. The plaintiff says that he brought the defendant's draft with him to the office on that day and left it with the defendant. Mr. Colah says the plaintiff had the very draft in his possession, and he produced same at a subsequent interview on 28th September last. It is quite clear that the plaintiff did bring the draft with him, and it is far more probable that Mr. Colah's account of that interview is correct. The next thing that happened is that the defendant wrote two other drafts in his own name, and sent them to the plaintiff. Those drafts are not returned by the plaintiff, and the defendant entered into correspondence.

The next thing that happened was that the defendant not being able to get any document signed by the plaintiff, again sought Mr. Colah's counsel, and wrote on the 17th January, 1907, to

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

TO TRAIN BRITISH OFFICERS.

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Having suggested yesterday the outlines of a scheme for the recruiting of a sufficient number of officers, we next come to a consideration of the best manner of training them. At present, with the exception of doctors and chaplains, we train all our young officers alike, if we ignore the slight difference of the curriculum at the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College for officers intended for the scientific branches of the service and the Line, respectively. But a large number of the officers, trained at the Royal Military College especially, after a certain number of years' military training, for various reasons becomes accountants, or enter the supply and transport services, remount establishments and the like. Thus the number of years which they have devoted to military attainments is largely wasted, and they have to begin all over again to qualify themselves for the particular civil employment which they may have selected. Is this sound from an educational point of view? Not only is it unsound but it is an unnecessary expense to the nation. For these amateur, traders, with the best intentions, are from their want of training at the mercy of the more commercially trained men with whom they have to deal, namely the large class of contractors for various supplies of provisions, cattle, horses and the like.

Why dissipate years of these young men's lives in training them to acquire military knowledge which is almost useless to them when they might be more profitably trained in acquiring a knowledge of the work which they are eventually going to undertake? We do not select our doctors from men who have had no training as such. It would be just as practical to select our medical officers from the combatant ranks as to look to those ranks for our other departmental officers. What is the result? Year after year we waste enormous sums of money because the men whom we select to make our commercial contracts have not been trained to do so and are therefore practically at the mercy of those whose commercial instincts and early training impel them to take advantage of the ignorance of the amateur Army buyer at the expense of the State. Occasionally a big disclosure brings this state of affairs to light where the circumstances are more than usually flagrant, but how many times do such matters escape general observation? Why do we combine in one corps the very distinctive duties of supply and transport? As well expect the duties of the employes of Messrs Lyons, the provisioners, to be interchangeable with the duties of those of Messrs Pickford, the carriers. The officer who drew from the commander of the forces for the relief of Ladysmith the ecomium that he was the "best commissarait officer since Moses" was not trained in early life to military duties nor even to transport work. But with our craving for military rank and German uniforms we have changed all that. The duties of the officers of the Army Service Corps are now interchangeable between "Supply" and "Transport" and the remaining officers, who were especially trained in their early youth, number less than a dozen. In the same way the officers of the Royal Engineers are expected to cope with telegraphs, survey, pontoons, balloons, construction of barracks, military works, drainage, and a dozen other technical duties. As well expect the employes at St. Martin-le-Grand to take over the duties of building the Forth Bridge or constructing the Panama Canal.

Let a man make up his mind at the outset whether he is going to be a soldier pure and simple, or if his tastes lie in accounts or the issue of provisions or the technicalities of ballooning or telegraphy, let him start on those trades or professions at an early age and thoroughly master their details. Then we shall have fewer "stupid colonels," a more efficient and economical army and be better able to cope with the supply of officers for an army than whom the rank and file have no better in the world's history. It may be objected that the heterogeneous details necessary to accompany an army in the field must be taught discipline. The highest form of discipline is only required among our actual fighting forces. Sufficient discipline can easily be inculcated among the remainder to render them fitting adjuncts to the former when their presence is required in the field, though not necessarily among the foremost ranks. What better disciplined body of men are there than our army doctors who receive practically no military training, who come under military discipline at a later age than any other of our forces and number in their ranks more V. C.'s in proportion to their strength than any other corps in the British Army. The same principle might with advantage be extended to our rank and file, large numbers of whom are now employed after years of military training as nurses, messengers' clerks, police, and the like. If we enlisted special men for these civil duties it might do much towards clearing up the recruiting difficulty as regards the rank and file.

WITNESSES.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—The outspoken observations of Sir Louis Dane on the delays of justice deal with a matter which is of enormous importance to the proper welfare of the country. No country can get along for any prolonged period when the administration of justice is next to impossible owing to the reluctance of every honest person to come before a Court. In a country like India where to appear as a witness has always been a degradation, and where men of position will always lose their rights or their money sooner than go into the witness box, it was obviously the right course to make the position of a witness as easy as possible, to endeavour to see that he was not harassed, to meet his convenience, to protect him, and at all events not to cause him to feel that if he happened by chance to be able to give evidence as to a crime that life would be a burden to him for months if he mentioned the fact. Yet the whole policy of the administration of justice has been the other way, borrowed no doubt from the procedure of Great Britian, where now the position of those who have to do with courts as jury men or witnesses is also raising rather momentous questions. In theory all loyal citizens are bound to assist in the administration of justice. It is indeed their interest to see that crime is punished, but in fact the citizen finds that justice being blind is blind also to the fact that it inflicts the greatest possible inconvenience and annoyance on those who endeavour to assist it. The other day a murder was committed in Calcutta, and we read that more than one doctor was summoned but declined to come as he did not want to be mixed up in a police case. That is the feeling of every human being from the bottom to the top of the social scale, and the reason is not far to seek. Take an ordinary Police Court case in any court in this country. The witness is told to be present at 10 o'clock under fearful threets of what will happen. In practice everyone knows the Court will not come till 11 and that it then proceeds to take up detail work. It is not till 12 that the Court proceeds to hear cases, and the first case will take some time. It may be 3 o'clock before the particular case the witness is in is taken up, and he is left to get on as best he can till he is wanted. No accommodation is provided for him even in the High Court, much less in provincial Courts. Not a thought is paid to his possible wants, no one thinks that if it rains, he may not like to stay outside or under a tree or that he is a human being and is apt to be hungry or thirsty. The railways of the country invariably provide drinking water and conveniences, but no court-house, we believe, we are correct in saying, has an efficient water supply Yet if the witness goes off to the bazar after hours of dreary waiting in order to get a little food or rest and is absent when wanted, then the law is absolutely ferocious in its indignation. It forgets that the witness is not a criminal, that he has been dragged there probably before he has had time to eat, that it is quite possible he has been hanging round that court for days, and he is fined or lectured for his contumacity. The fact that he is losing his means of livelihood, that his comfort has been destroyed for days or weeks is ignored, and no effort whatever is made to see that he is treated otherwise than as a coolie. The same remarks apply with a little modification to jurymen even in the town of Calcutta. Why should not their convenience be consulted? Why need they attend to be drawn? Why cannot they be drawn for in the presence of the Judge and Counsel for the defence and then summoned. The administration of justice is always behind the times naturally, and quite ignores the fact that a man's time in the 20th century is money whether he be a merchant or a labourer. In old days that sort of thing never occurred to those who administered justice. They looked upon the world as divided into three parts, judges, criminals—and black beetles, and they still do so.

The result is that Justice stinks in the nostrils of everyone. All are glad to see justice done, but none want to be the instrument of getting it done. It may be sad evidence of the degeneration about which we hear so much now, but it is a fact that nine people out of ten would sooner let a thief or murderer get off than be kept hanging around for days, weeks or months till they have given evidence and been cross-examined by a privileged bully for a whole day or couple of days or perhaps for eleven days. Justice in fact is not done because its administrators ignore, offend, and alienate the only means by which it becomes possible, namely, the witnesses. And if Justice is not done, what happens in any country? It takes to unrest; and such things, as Sir Louis Dane says, weaken the administration and are a political danger.

THE INDIAN GAME ACT.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—In regretting, in the course of a recent article on the above subject, the delay on the part of the Government of India in pushing on with their proposed legislation to protect the game and fish of this country, we did not anticipate that this long silence was so soon to be ended. The provisions of the new Bill which was being circulated have now been made known, and though they have the advantage of brevity and simplicity, it must be admitted that the shortcomings pointed out by the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association, are such as to render the Act of little or no effect unless they are remedied. Sir Harol Stuart, in the course of his letter forwarding the Bill, explains that in the light of the criticism offered on the original Bill, and after a careful consideration of the whole matter, the Government of India arrived at the conclusion that the line of action originally contemplated should be undertaken to afford protection to those wild birds and animals which are threatened with extermination. He does not say why the Government have taken four years to produce this revised draft Bill, which would even now appear to have been drafted in same haste; but it is certainly a case of "better late than never." Sir Harold Stuart also states that fish have been excluded from the scope of the proposed Law, as their case be suttably provided for by Rules under the Indian Fisheries Act. This is well, if it is intended to revise those Rules in the near future; but in the case of both game and fish preservation what really is wanted above all is the requisite machinery to enforce the provisions of any Act, and it is to be hoped that all who have been invited to express their views on the Bill will insist on the necessity of such machinery being supplied. Otherwise, the Act will probably serve merely as a check on those who have consciences and whose sporting inclinations require no restriction, while the poacher and the butcher will continue their nefarious practices practically unchecked. As we said regarding the original Bill so may we now repeat:—"However excellent the provisions of the Law may be, if it is nobody's business to see them carried out properly, they will be worse than useless."

The Nilgiri Association has also pointed out that no provision has been made for the arrest of offenders or the seizure of guns and implements. It is, however, to be presumed that the Government will not introduce an Act without providing for the punishment of those who are caught offending against that Act; but we agree with the Nilgri Association that information on this point is required. Sir Herbert Risley, when introducing the original Bill, pointed out that the objection to the creation of new penal offences was general, especially when the penalties had to be enforced by a subordinate, and often corrupt, agency, to whom the new provisions might afford new opportunities of extortion. This however, is a difficulty which must be tackled boldly; it cannot be ignored. The question of issuing game licences is also a complicated one. In the original Bill, the Government of India proposed to divide sportsmen in India into three classes:—(1) Natives of India and residents in India in the service of the Crown; (2) other residents in India; and (3) visitors. It was also proposed to demand higher rates of fees from the third class than from the second, and from the second class than from the first. The suggestion to discriminate thus between Europeans in Governmen employ and those not in the service of the Crown aroused a storm of protest, and it is to be hoped that any such distinction, which is indefensible, will not again be mooted. It is not unreasonable, however, to make visitors to this country pay higher rates than the residents, as is the rule in other parts of the world; and no protest need be apprehended on this score. Another recommendation, brougut forward in past years, which is worthy of consideration, is that the gun and not the owner should be licensed. This, of course, would facilitate the seizure of weapons for which the owners hold no license.

It is unnecessary to say more on these points until further information is forthcoming as to the Government's intentions. We would, however, remind our readers that India is one of the very few civilised countries in the world which possesses no Game Law, while even such undeveloped Provinces as the African Protectorates and the Soudan have found it necessary to introduce legislation to protect the local fauna; nor as Sir Herbert Risley said, as regards the original Bill, would such a measure be alien to the ideas of the country. The preservation of game for purposes of sport is a traditional incident of the prerogative of the Indian ruler and there is hardly a Native State in which it is not more or less preserved. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all classes will welcome the Government's efforts in this direction and unite in trying to find a solution of the various difficulties that the introduction of such legislation is bound to ntail.

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FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The depression in the Bay is now some distance from the Coast Stations and it is impossible to locate its position.

Rain has fallen locally in South Burma, Assam and South India, the largest amounts being one-and-a-half inches in Trivandrum and one inch in Kodaikanal.

Clouds have increased in the Peninsula and Assam and have appeared in the North-West Himalayas,

Humidity is generally normal or in defect; temperature is in excess in parts of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Local rain likely in South India and Kashmir.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH OCTOBER.

Amratsar.—Bright no sign of rain. Small arrivals of cotton begun.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—More rain wanted generally, Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls, rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat being sown.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton picking partially begun.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Broach.—Weather hot in afternoons; cool early mornings. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop satisfactory.

Dholera.—Bright no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing,

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Hubly.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and budding. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (18th)	86·1	69·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (18th)	95·8	85·6	...	0·00
Multan	93·3	66·0	...	8·58
Rawalpindi	85·9	53·9	...	43·39
Lahore	92·9	59·7	...	30·46
Sirsa	96·3	63·6	...	21·04
Ambala	93·5	60·0	...	17·00
Delhi	93·2	69·2	...	37·60
Agra	93·5	67·0	...	33·31
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	94·9	61·5	...	32·43
Allahabad	95·1	67·5	...	32·93
Jacobabad	98·1	58·3	...	2·80
Karachi	82·5	66·5	...	5·61
Ajmer	91·9	68·2	...	33·41
Jaipur	96·2	69·1	...	35·01
Kotah	95·5	71·6	...	39·62
Bhuj	94·1	68·9	...	11·45
Dwarka	84·3	78·2	...	13·35
Veraval	81·2	73·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	96·9	72·7	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	96·6	74·5	...	23·96
Surat	96·6	72·1	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	96·6	74·7	...	32·51
Deesa	100·3	68·4	...	37·44
Neemuch	93·0	64·8	...	24·01
Indore	91·1	65·6	...	24·28
Jubbulpore	89·5	62·8	...	58·22
Saugor	90·6	71·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	94·2	64·6	...	18·61
Akola	94·2	63·6	...	32·27
Amraoti	91·8	67·8	...	30·62
Nagpur	90·6	66·6	...	47·98
Chanda	89·5	65·5	...	58·95
Bhpur	89·2	69·6	...	46·11
Bombay	87·9	72·8	0·25	52·36
Ratnagiri	86·3	73·4	...	82·88
Mormugao	85·5	75·7	...	108·19
Kaarwr	86·3	73·5	...	136·22
Malegaon	93·4	73·1	...	12·23
Ahamednagar	88·9	74·5	...	15·87
Poona	88·0	70·8	...	19·09
Sholapur	94·3	75·4	...	24·70
Bijapur	91·2	75·2	...	14·58
Belgaum	84·8	67·6	0·26	53·50
Aurangabad	91·7	71·7	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	63·7	...	52·03
Hyderabad	89·8	69·7	...	36·78
Mangalore	86·7	75·9	...	144·02
Calicut	88·8	77·1	...	93·47
Cochin	88·2	75·8	0·01	77·49
Colombo	86·0	75·0	0·05	11·02
Masulipatam	92·3	76·1	...	20·35
Bellary	96·0	75·8	...	11·60
Cuddapah	97·7	76·6	...	16·77
Madras	93·0	74·5	...	16·32
Bangalore	88·8	66·8	0·17	12·53
Coimbatore	92·9	70·3	0·17	4·56
Trichinopoly	90·6	74·8	...	20·07
Negapatam	84·9	76·5	...	12·69

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Delhi but skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Lahore but is normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are westerly at Delhi and Lahore; the other stations have calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations but night temperature is normal everywhere. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity has decreased and is in defect at Jacobabad and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is still low at Karachi and equal to the average at the other stations; the minimum is high in North Rajputana and normal over the rest of the division. Ajmer and Kotah have calms; at the other stations winds are north-north-westerly to east-north-easterly.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual and temperature is normal, Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared over nearly the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is equal to the average, Winds are easterly at Amraoti and south-south-easterly to north north-westerly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0·25inch of rain. Skies continue heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly to moderately so elsewhere. The moisture in the air has decreased and is everywhere equal to the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly at Bombay, north-north-westerly at Ratnagiri and south-easterly at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.26inch during a thundertorm. Cloud has increased in Bombay Deccan and is now moderate to heavy; in Hyderabad skies are clear in the north and moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is generally high, being 11deg in excess at Ahmednagar. Winds are south-easterly in the South Bombay Deccan but elsewhere calms prevail generally.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the rainfall at Bombay; Belgaum and in parts of South India and the increase of cloud in the Deccan.

Local rain associated with thunder is probable in the Deccan. A few falls may occur in South India.

Erratum.—In the summary of the 9th in the division "The United Provinces" for "Rain has been local, Agra has had 0·42inch and Cawnpore 0·86 inch "read" Agra has had 0·42 inch of rain."

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 19th October was 29·944 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

REGISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT has issued the following Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1905 to 1907:—

"Government have perused the report with more than ordinary interest. During the triennium several important changes have occurred. In the first place the Department has been re-organised and placed on a basis calculated to increase its efficiency materially. The commission system has been abolished, and the staff of Sub-Registrars has been made a graded Department on fixed salaries. The karkuns also have been made Government servants and their position improved. The thumb impression system has been introduced, and has already proved useful in checking fraud and personation, and lastly the appointment of a full-time Director of Agriculture has left the Inspector General time to devote plenty of attention to the Department with most excellent effect. The coupling together of the Departments of Land Records and Registration has been found, as might have been expected, to produce satisfactory results. The two sets of records are now being utilised with much advantage to secure accuracy and correspondence, together with some saving of work. The improvements actually accomplished are specified by the Inspector General in paragraph 20 of his report, the policy indicated in which has the full approval of the Governor in Council. Some useful work was done for the Department by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, while the numerous improvements and reforms above mentioned have been brought into successful operation by the untiring energy of the present Inspector General, Mr. Curtis, to whom the acknowledgments of the Governor in Council are due for his able administration of the Department.

There can be little doubt that the effect of the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act into new districts has been to substitute sales for mortgages. Time will show whether the recent amending Act will secure the desired object of enabling the Courts to place on their genuine basis those sales which are accompanied by oral agreements that the property shall revert on repayment of the purchase money. It is decidedly interesting to learn that the agriculturists who form ostensibly the majority of alienees, whether by mortgage or sale, in the Deccan are more accurately classified than is supposed, The evil of the passing of land from its original owner is certainly much lessened when the purchaser or vendor is himself an agriculturist.

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A JOURNEY IN ARAKAN.

AUGUST is not a pleasant month for travelling, either by land or by water, in Arakan. Such considerations, however, did not affect our plans, says a writer in the "Rangoon Gazette," so we left Sandoway early one morning in August. It was a beautiful morning, one of those mornings which one only gets in the rains, bright and sunshiny, with the moisture gleaming on every leaf and blade of grass, and the sky seemingly bluer than it had ever been before. The hills in the distance stood out deeply blue against the sky, three of them crowned with golden pagodas; the whole world was clean and bright. The red-roofed houses in their setting of green were extremely picturesque.

We drove through the town, passing the Municipal Market at the gate of which were small tea-shops where Burman youths regaled themselves. We had sent our luggage on the previous day and it had been safely stored on the launch, so all we had to do was to get on board ourselves. The sky soon clouded over and rain begun to fall wiping out all the brightness of the morning. A grey veil hid the hills from our sight.

As we steamed down the river, children from the villages on the banks rushed out to see the launch pass. It was still somewhat of a novelty to them, for regardless of the rain which was now falling heavily, they stood and watched us till we were out of sight. They looked quaint and picturesque in their big umbrella-like hats (khamouks) three of them taking shelter under one hat sometimes. Shortly afterwards we turned down a creek and lost sight of Sandoway.

The scenery was much the same all the way to Kyaukpyu. We passed through narrow creeks bordered with "dhani," species of palms from which a liquor called "tari" is obtained; the leaves are used for thatching purposes. Sometimes the creeks were so narrow that the branches of overhanging trees brushed against the sides of the launch. When we entered a creek, fearful and wonderful sounds proceeded from the launch to worn any stray boat or launch that might be coming down our creek. There were no signs of human habitation, though doubtless there were villages further inland. Monkeys peeped through the branches of the trees as we passed. So we went on, down a creek, then into a broad river catching a glimpse of white-capped waves in the distance, sometimes crossing the sea itself. It rained heavily all the time and the water poured into the launch on every side. The crew occupied for a good part of the time in pouring the water off the roof and the awnings where it had collected. The serang in charge of the launch was a very cheerful person and seemed quite pleased with himself and things in general. Even the atmospheric conditions failed to depress him.

We anchored for the night at the mouth of a creek, and early next morning were off again. We passed the low lying islands of Ramree and Cheduba where we raced a small steamer, which, when we passed it, sailed away in another direction and pretended there had been no race.

About 3 p.m. we entered the beautiful harbour of Kyaukpyu where we landed for the night. We were glad to find ourselves on land again. Kyaukpyu itself looked small and deserted and uninteresting. Having no hills, it lacks individuality.

Next morning we left by the Arakan Flotilla Company's launch. Unfortunately, it was raining when we got on board, so we were not very happy. We crossed Combermere Bay in the morning when it is not very rough. The launch reminded me of a passenger train in India which stops at every wayside station. It stopped at many villages in much the same way as a train does. At certain "stations" on the route; the launch emitted a shrill whistle and passengers appeared on the river-bank, each with his little bundle or box.

Are the characteristics of a serang cheerfulness and self-satisfaction? The serangs on both launches possessed these characteristics in an overwhelming degree. I was rather amused at the summary way in which one of the serangs administered justice. One of the passengers was intoxicated and inclined to be troublesome. As we were approaching a village, the launch was stopped and he was sent ashore, in spite of his vigorous and unavailing remonstrances.

We stopped for the night at Myebon, where there is a small bungalow and also a police station. We preferred to sleep on board the launch to getting our luggage and ourselves wet on the way to the bungalow. We picked up more deck-passengers next day. It was a marvel to me how we managed to hold so many, there were nearly two hundred passengers on board, I believe.

As we neared Akyab, we saw the B. I. steamer waiting for the mails which we were bringing. As soon as she sighted us, she began to weigh anchor, and the minute the mails were on board, she sailed off to Rangoon.

We were not far from the main wharf and were looking forward to the end of our journey, when to our surprise and consternation, the serang turned the launch away from land and we sailed up a little creek, where all the launches are kept. It was rather rough crossing the harbour, so we were glad to find ourselves in Akyab after a very uncomfortable journey. It is a joy to know that the steamers will call at Sandoway and Kyaukpyu next month.

We were doomed to be uncomfortable for a short time longer. We had a long drive imprisoned in a very small, uncomfortable "tieca gharry," from the creek to the house we had taken. Akyab impressed us favourably the roads looked pretty, bordered with tall casuarina trees. We passed a fine old tree, which had a stone tablet fixed in its trunk. The inscription is:—

"This tree was planted by Archibald Bogle and Maynard Eliza Annie, his wife, in 1831."

AMONG the legacies of Mr. Joseph Brookling Rowe, F. S. A., of Plympton, Devon, a prominent autiquary, who died in June, was one of two volumes of churchwardens' accounts, and lettered "Plymstock Rate Book," to the vicar and churchwardens of the Church of the Blessed Mary and All Saints', Plymstock, "hoping that they and their successors will take more care of them than their predecessors and not let them wander from the church chest. Had I not come across them in Plymouth, they would have been destroyed as wastepaper."

THE Isle of Wight County Education Committee recently received a highly satisfactory report from Mr. Dymond (Local Government Board Inspector) on the school gardens, which are such an interesting feature in many of the island county schools. That at Wippingham is in the unique position of having a lady (Miss Thomas) as gardening instructor. The Inspector's report refers to this, and adds that "the experiment is entirely successful." It is noteworthy that Whippingham also possesses a female stationmaster—the only one known in England—who has held the position for many years.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MANCHESTER GRAIN IMPORTS.

Nitrates from Air.

THE COTTON CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The importation of foreign grain into Manchester during September amounted to nearly 50,000 tons, including 40,473 tons of wheat, 6,012 tons of maize, 2,140 tons of barley, and 800 tons of oats. The total arrivals from 1st January to 30th September are about 37,000 tons less than the quantity imported during the corresponding period of 1907, but the prospects are distinctly good for the remaining three months. Large quantities of American and Canadian wheat are expected, and some important consignments of River Plate grades are on passage. Indian business has been made difficult this year owing to light receipts at Karachi, consequently only one cargo has been shipped to Manchester; it is due in a few days. There is a large decrease in the supplies of maize, but some increase in the barley shipments.

It is announced that a new company has been formed in the United States for the purpose of manufacturing nitrates from the air. The works are now in course of construction at Niagara Falls, and are on an extensive scale. In this connection it may be recalled that Sir William Crookes, in his presidential address to the British Association in 1898, spoke of the great possibilities latent in atmospheric air as a source of nitrates for the fertilization of the soil, and calculated that at Niagara sufficient nitric acid to produce one ton of sodium nitrate could be produced by electrical power costing less than £5. At various centres on the Continent works have already been established for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, but owing to the cost of electric power the industry has not been so successful as had been hoped. With the aid of the cheaper electric power available at Niagara it is anticipated that the cost of artificial fertilisers will be very materially reduced. In view of the rapidity with which the soil in wheat-producing countries is being exhausted, the announcement of the formation of the new company will be received with interest. It may be remembered that Sir William Crooks, in the address already referred to, shewed that unless means could be found to increase the productivity of wheat-growing areas we were in danger of a shortage of our wheat supply. He also shewed that when provision had been made to feed 230,000,000 units, likely to be added to the bread-eating populations by 1931, the problem would have to be faced of providing the additional 330,000,000 bushels of wheat required ten years later by a hungry world. If the new venture is successful this problem will perhaps be solved.

In their cotton crop report dated Troy, Alabama September 15th, Messrs. Bashinsky and Co. write:—"Whether conditions in September have so far been as favourable for the cotton crop as they were unfavourable in August. For the first ten days since issuing our last circular the temperature was unseasonably low and damp, and this has afforded to that portion of the cotton crop that still had retained its life after the August drought, all the tonic elements needed for recuperation. But as to the light lands no improvement was possible. The damage inflicted there by the August drought is beyond all repair, for the cotton plant is dead, and from the light land portion of Alabama nothing more than a middle and bottom crop can be expected. On the stiff lands the plant has taken a new lease of life. There the crop looks vigorous, and the new growth that has started since the recent rains is putting on blooms rapidly. But it would be useless to speak positively on the expectations from this development. It is now late in the season, and any addition to the yield from that source is of course depending entirely upon the date of frost. In this connection it is well to state that the yield of the bottom and middle crops on the light lands is turning out better this year than on the stiff lands and if the new growth does not materialise later the better lands will not be up in production to the full average of past years. For the last five or six days we have had favourable weather for the opening of the crop, and the fields are white with cotton, taxing the ability of every hand available to pick the crop. Marketing has not been as liberal as it was at the first opening of the season. Farmers are taking their time. They do not regard the present prices as an incentive for eager selling. The demand has been good from all sources, and cotton has moved out as fast as it has come to market."

An article dealing with "The Recent Indian Currency Crisis," by Mr. W.H. Hackett, will appear in the forthcoming number of the "Bankers Magazine." The history of the present fiscal policy of India, which was initiated fifteen years ago and consequently has long ceased to be an experiment, is given at considerabe length as well as the main objections to the scheme at the time of its proposal. Although no conceivable system of currency can obviate famines, and although there have been several occasions upon which the working of the policy has been dislocated, the evidence of statistics shows that India has prospered under the "regime" of a Government monopoly and inconvertible rupee. But only owing to the advantage taken of India's expending export trade has she been able successfully to weather the recent crisis; this has been done by the building up of a gold standard reserve out of the profits derived from the coinage of rupees. The article commends the wisdom of the Government in keeping so large a proportion of the gold reserve in London, and the suggestion that this should be held in specie is considered a mistake. The capital would be absolutely secure in treasury bills, which, by the way, are held as security for part of the note circulation of Japan. From the recent history of the Government's fiscal policy Mr. Hackett draws two important lessons. "The amount of gold necessary to secure the 16d. rupee is very much larger than was generally thought to be adequate fifteen years ago even without the introduction of a gold currency. Again, the success of the currency scheme depends upon India's remaining a creditor country. One severe famine has caused a considerabls strain. What would happen if the monsoon were to fail two or three years in succession? Obviously the accumulation of a very large protective gold reserve is absolutely necessary."

In Victoria there has been quite a transformation of the pastoral outlook, and all fears for the coming summer are at an end. The "Australasian" of August 20 says:—"The spring is approaching, and manifestations of its close advent are already commencing to show themselves. The trees and native shrubs are bud and blossom laden, and the atmosphere is charged with that mildness which tells us the back of the winter is broken. It is pleasant to be able to chronicle a magnificent outlook almost everywhere throughout the State, more especially in the vast agricultural area north of the dividing range. Although the early lambing was such a pronounced failure in the majority of the country districts, the Wimmera and Western Mallee will show little if any appreciable falling away in either the percentages or quality of the lambs." It would evidently be a mistake to put down the Victorian wool clip at much if any less than that of last year. First-rate reports continue to reach us also to the pastoral outlook both in Queensland and Western Australia, and as to South Australia it is evident that this fortunate State is in for what may prove a record year. From more than one correspondent we have reports of splendid rains extending from a little north of Adelaide to near Port Augusta. The middle and lower north came off best, and given seasonable rains during the next few months there should be plenty of feed and good crops.

Whether the backwardness of the Egyptian cotton crop be ten days, as stated by the Produce Association of Alexandria, or twenty days, according to the private reports received by several firms, it appears certain that the quality will be below the average. The pod is said to be deficient in stamina, and a certain amount of deterioration has admittedly been caused by the cotton worn. The pest was at work in several districts up to the beginning of this month, when the first mists began to appear. It is generally considered (our Alexandria correspondent writes) that the deficit in the crop will amount to about 10 per cent in comparison with last year's. The impoverishment of the soil is one of the chief causes currently alleged for this result. In one province, Beni Souef, it is expected that an increase over last year's crop will be picked. If so, this will help to compensate for the 5 per cent estimated damage through the cotton-worm. As is natural in view of the crop conditions on the one hand, and manufacturing conditions on the other, the Alexandria market has presented more interest than for some time past. Moderate steadiness has been the rule, and holders have not shown much inclination to relax their terms. Though somewhat gloomy just at present, industrial conditions must, it is held, improve soon. In any case it is not thought that Egyptian cotton can decline. The demand for it grows every year, and is not seriously checked by passing depression. Since last autumn, when the ebb of industrial activity began the Egyptian crop was disposed of at over 17T., it is thought unlikely that the present one will fetch less than 15T. The first pickings are now in progress throughout the Delta. Rain was much lighter in Abyssinia at the end of August, and the flood though steadily high, has not risen further.

The annual statistics of the Sea Island cotton crop have now been received from America. They show that the crop of 1907-8 amounted to 85,060 bales, or 25,428 bales more than the crop of 1906-7. South Carolina produced 12,727 bags, Georgia 44, 340 bales, and Florida 27,993 bales. The quantity exported was 82,546 bales, or 22,151 bales more than in the previous season. Great Britain took 22,748 bales the Continent 10,035 and American mills 49,763 bales. The stock on hand at Charleston and Savannah on the 1st inst. was 3,223 bales, against 709 bales on September 1, 1907. The weight of the Carolina bag averaged 360lb., against 347·05lb. last year, and the Florida and Georgia bale average 394.70lb., against 389.26lb. The average price of the Carolina bag was dols 129.60, against dols. 128.40, and that of the Florida and Georgia bale dols. 82.80, against dols. 119.77 last season.

AUSTURLIAN ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Shipping Company and Manager Fined.

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

THE case in which Huddart, Parker and Co., Proprietary, Lt., and William Thomas Appleton, the managing director of the company, were, in the District Court, each fined £5, with £5 5s. costs, for an alleged offence under the Anti-Trust Act, was before Melbourne High Court on the 30th ult.

Mr. Mitchell, K. C., appeared on behalf of the defendants, and asked that the Court should grant special leave to appeal against the magistrate's decision. He said that as regarded Huddart Parker and Co., notice had been given to them requiring answers to certain questions which were based on the belief of the Comptroller-General of Customs that an offence had been committed. The Comptroller-General was given extraordinary and drastic powers. It was quite sufficient if he believed something, and there was no appeal from his decision. It would be submitted that if mere belief ought to give the Comptroller-General the right to exercise the powers some opportunity should be given to a company of being heard before any drastic measures were taken. The sections under which the charges were laid made it an offence to form a combination, or an agreement in restraint of the trade of a State. The Act had been passed pursuant to power allged in respect to trade and financial corporations, under section 51 of the Constitution Act. That section provided that the Commonwealth Parliament should have power to make laws, etc. and under section 20 in respect of foregin corporstions, and trading or financial corporation within the Commonwealth. It was contended by the Crown that under this section the whole of the trade of the Commonwealth could be regulated.

The Chief Justice: Do you say that the whole of the Act is unconstitutional?

Mr. Mitchell: Yes. We say that the Constitution Act does not give power to pass legislation in respect of such bodies regarding ordinary matters of trade and commerce. The provisions do not apply to private firms. Take, for example, this case. The "Herald" newspaper is owned by a company, the "Age" newspaper is owned by a proprietary, and we say that it was the intention of section 51 of the Constitution Act that as regarded the "Herald" the Commonwealth should have power to make certain regulations, which it would not have power to make in respect of the "Age." Huddart, Parker and Co., are registered in Victoria, and they do not dispute that the Federal Government has power to legislate in regard to foreign corporations. Continuing Mr. Mitchell contended, in respect of Mr. Appleton, that section 16B of the Amending Act was invalid for certain reasons which depended on the invalidity of section 5 and section 8 of the original Act. He asked that leave to appeal should be granted on the ground that the convictions were illegal, the Act under which they were imposed being ultra vires.

The Court granted the leave asked for, and set the case down for hearing a fortnight hence.

SIR GEORGE ROOS KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province, with Mr. Maffey, Assistant Secretary, and Lieut. Campbell, Personal Assistant, are in Simla on a visit and leave for Peshawar at the end of the current week.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 14.

IT is much to be deplored that, in the newspaper reports connected with the recent floods, little or no mention was made of the yeoman services rendered by the City Health Officer and a strong body of Afghan Police on the memorable Tuesday morning, immediately following the disaster. The omission becomes curious when it is considered that stories were given currency regarding nurses and others, ensconed on the Hospital terrace, rescuing patients who were floating on the water, and in so doing exposing their devoted persons,—hanging over parapet-walls,—to positive danger. These inaccuracies may be ascribed to caprice on the part of reporters, for which the newspapers—hundreds of miles from the scene of the horror—are not responsible. The story of the operations within the City that Tuesday was as thrilling as it was shocking, though, *mirabile dictu*, the accounts given concerning the suburban devastation had more than one coat of varnish and paint. For instance, early on Tuesday morning there came to the City the Police Commissioner, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Health Officer—the Municipal Commissioner betaking himself to his office, only to find an absence of papers requiring his signature. The sole representative of the Hyderabad Municipality was therefore the Health Officer, without so much as a peon to follow him. Although he had no orders how to act, Dr. Ahmed Mirza set to work at once, and having given certain instructions to the Afghan Police, got amongst the dead, helping to lift a body here and another there, until he got them in order, between 7 in the morning up to midnight, when all the bodies found from Amin Bagh to the Salar Jang Baradari were carted away and buried on the outskirts of the City, beyond Gowlipura Gate. They numbered 388 of both sexes, adults and children. Due care was taken to dispose of the corpses according to their castes, though this involved some difficulty owing to the advanced state of decomposition in which they were making identification difficult. Unstinted should be the praise to Dr. Ahmed Mirza and the Afghan Police for their pluck and their energy, undeterred by any feeling of revulsion at the horrible sights before them in a malodorous atmosphere. Had those bodies been allowed to remain for another twenty-four hours, there would be no exaggerating the fact that the City would have been in a fearful plight in consequence of the breaking out of a serious epidemic or perhaps a pestilence. That danger fortunately has been removed by the daring and inimitable exertions of the Afghan Police directed by the Health Officer in person. Dr. Ahmed Mirza had since been able to collect his staff and at once went vigorously to work in the matter of slushing drains and removing filth and rubbish. He has also throughly disinfected the whole City, and has added to his foresight by disinfecting the Mir Alum filter-beds with permanganate of potash. Owing to the heavy and onerous work devolving now on the Health Department, Dr. Nawab Ushraf Nawaz Jung, M.B., has been appointed Assistant Health Officer. This young gentleman is the son of Nawab Lukman-ud-Dowlah and is both active and capable. With a view to being near at hand, Dr. Ahmed Mirza has located a temporary office in some huts belonging to Nawab Salar Jung, nearly facing the High Court, and he keeps within the City from 6 in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening—an example that others might follow instead of spasmodically motoring up and down, creating more noise than practical good. I had nearly forgotten to say that about eight day's after the disaster, Colonel Shore, the Residency Surgeon, received a telegram from Simla, at the instance of the Viceroy, asking whether he would require the services of sanitary experts, some of whom were ready to come to Hyderabad. There having been no need for their services, His Excellency was thanked for his kindly offer.

For purposes of effect, perhaps, most things here go by contrast. While the Afghan Police were distinguishing themselves, their comrades of the Regular Police were outrageously disgracing themselves. Hundreds of these scoundrels are missing. It is reported that two to three hundred of them have levanted, having previously looted money and riches during the floods from dead bodies and other finds. Many of these villains frightened people out of their houses before the waves broke over them, and they committed the most wicked robberies. Scores of other brutes have been caught red-handed and are in custody. Three Amins have been reported against by Inspector Shah Nawaz Khan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, for disgraceful conduct, and they have been placed under arrest. It is devoutly hoped the blackguards will be severely punished. From these facts it is easy to gauge the class of men who constitute the Mogtai Police and to whom the sacred duty of protecting life and property is committed. The acme of astonishment is reached when we are told that the Detective Police have been ordered to shadow the Regular Police. What explanation will the Kotwal give His Highness? It is dreadful! As it was, he received a severe drubbing from the Nizam. I suppose the solution will be a reconstitution of the Police by honest and trustworthy men.

The official review of the annual report on the working of H. H. Nizam's Government Registration Department for the year 1316 Fasli records that, compared with the year 1313 Fasli, the income showed an increase of Rs. 45,461-15-8, the net income to the credit of Government being Rs. 27,000; whereas, in the preceding year, the expenses exceeded the income by Rs.1,313-7-2, and therefore the year under review is the first one in which there has been a surplus instead of a deficit, the increase in income being to a large extent due to changes introduced during the year by reducing the fees of Registrars and Sub-Registrars in the Districts and granting fixed salaries for those offices in the city. The results, however, would have been better if the Revenue officials had shown a sympathetic attitude towards the work of Registration, which, the Inspector General complains, is hampered instead of being improved by them by their disregard of Circulars and Orders affecting the registration of documents relating to contracts of ryots, which are evaded under various interpretations, such action on the part of Revenue officials leading the ryots to disregard the advantages afforded by Registration. The Revenue Secretary has, it appears, been addressed on the subject with a view to Revenue officials being made to co-operative with the Inspector General of Registration in popularizing Registration among the ryots, and it is to be hoped that he will issue such definite instructions to officials of the Revenue Department as will conduce to efficient working. Another deplorable circumstance is that, in spite of the repeated orders of Government, inspection by Judges of Civil Courts and Magistrates of Districts during the year under review continues to be as inadequate as in previous years, which is much to be regretted. Of 128 offices, only 35 were inspected by them, and the greatest amount of work in that direction was done by Moulvi Ali-ud-din Hasan, the Civil Judge of the Bir District, who inspected five offices, some of the officials not having inspected even a single office. The Minister has expressed his regret at this and and pointed out that District officials should regard it as a part of their duty to inspect the Registration offices in the course of their tours and that an explanation will be required if these orders are ignored in future. On the other hand, the review states that the Inspector-General inspected only two offices during the year, the reason assigned being that he had been very busy, not only in introducing some of the reforms sanctioned by the Government, but in also seeing that they were properly carried out, issuing the necessary instructions with regard to enquiries made by subordinate officers, which left him no time for inspection work; but as the efforts made by the Inspector-General have resulted in the improvement of the Department, the Minister has been pleased to express his gratification at the diligence shown and the good work done, so that what would otherwise be neglect of duty has been justified and the Inspector-General, Dr. A. C. Nundy, has been the recipient of well-merited official approbation.

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Mr P S Bottlewalla	... ...	10
D B	... ...	15
The Hon Mr Justice R Knight.		10
E E C	... ...	5
Messrs Tyebji Dayabhai and Co		100
Total Rs.		85,289-1

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. 'Koerber," Oct. 19.

Arrivals by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports:—

Abbott, Mr and Mrs
Allivisatos, Mr G S
Annesley, Mr and Mrs A
Aravartinos, Mr
Ames, Mr
Beyer, Mr C
Brasher, Mr A M
Bredenkamp, Mrs and child
Butler, Major and Mrs
Biscoe, Revd J W
Boekel, Mr H
Brown, Capt
Calnan, Mrs
Cassels, Major
Clarke, Mr E E
Christie, Miss
Claridge, Capt
Denso, Mr W
Dawey, Mr G F
Dawson, Miss K A
Finnigham, Mr G
French, Lieut
Fox, Col
Gordon, Mrs
Gourje, Mr and Mrs P E
Hall, Mr P N
Harwey, Mr and Mrs
Hannumm, Revd and Mrs W H and child
Hawes, Mr C A
Hawes, Mrs C A
Johnson, Capt
Kanga, Mr R E
Lebahardt, Mrs
Lebach, Mr
Lemke, Mr
Milburn, Revd R G
Menke, Mr
Moll, Mr
Morwitz, Mr
Munro, Mr F Y
Nathan, Mr S A
Oxley, Lieut R D
Panayotopoulo, Mr and Mrs
Papamosco, Mr M M
Poett, Brig Genl
Page, Revd R L
Phelps, Mr S R
Rukhmabai, Mrs
Ragg, Miss
Russel, Capt W O P
Smith, Mr S D
Stromeyer, Mr A
Schindler, Mrs
Scott, Mr P R
Sharp, Mr C H C
Sinclair Miss
Stokes Mr E
Stromeyer Mr
Tiefermann Mr
Trulsi Mr and Mrs de Tullo Miss E M C
Vachs Mr and family
Vanderkerhove Mr
Whyte Mrs
Walla Mr H
Walla Mrs
Warlow Mrs
Warlow Miss
Wood Mrs and maid

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 29th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,650 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 157. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th August, 1908, were Rs. 15,832, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,859.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 29th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,333, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 192. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th August, 1908, were Rs. 33,691, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,043.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 29th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 8,520, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,214. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th August, 1908, were Rs. 82,928 being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 71,307.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF COCOA.

Tea, like other successful commercial products, has its candid critics; and the very latest charge brought against it is that it is not a suitable beverage for tropical climates. As, however, the bulk of tea-drinkers reside in non-tropical climates, this charge is not likely to affect the Indian tea industry to any appreciable extent. Nevertheless, according to "Tropical Life," it is made by Dr. Harford, a diet expert, who contends that the tannin in tea renders such fruits as pineapples, bananas and banana products indissoluble, not unfrequently with disastrous results to the eater. If, adds the doctor, residents of the tropics would drink more cocoa (cacao) they would be much better in health and probably temper.

Now, whatever may be the reason, there can be little doubt that the popularity of cocoa is increasing in many parts of the world, and more particularly in Great Britain, the United States and Germany. In fact the increase in consumption since 1903 has been over 30 per cent. The total consumption in Europe and the United States last year was 349,056,600lb. Taking America as an example, we find that cocoa imports have grown from 18,000,000lb. in 1890 to 92,000,000lb. in 1907; coffee imports from 499,000,000lbs. in 1890 to 978,800,000lb in 1907; and tea imports from 84,000,000lb in 1890 to 86,000,000lb, in 1907. It will thus be seen that in this particular instance the cocoa importations have quintupled have during the period under consideration while those of coffee scarcely doubled and those of tea made practically no increase. And it is also of importance to note also that the growth in these imports of cocoa has taken place in the face of a greater advance in the price of that article than has occurred in either that of tea or coffee. The average price per pound of the crude cocoa imported in 1890, as indicated above, was 6·35 annas and 7·25 annas in 1907; that of tea was 7·5 annas in 1890 and 8·05 annas in 1907, while that of coffee shows a marked fall having been 8 annas in 1890 and only 3·95 annas in 1907. A somewhat similar story could be told in the case of Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries; but, as cocoa is not shown separately in the Indian Customs return no figures for this country are available. According to one authority the consumption of cocoa has overtaken the supply. Prices have advanced considerably notwithstanding that the few places where the product is grown on a commercial scale are doing their best to double their outturn. In a way cocoa has always been a popular beverage and has been dignified with the botanical name of "Theobroma" from the Greek words "Theos" (God) and Broma (food) Food of the Gods. It is nevertheless, frequently confounded with the cocoanut, which is the fruit of "Cocos nucifera," and even with the coco plant from which the drug cocaine is obtained.

The important point for us to consider, however, is that the cocoa three can be grown successfully in India and is being grown on an increasingly large scale in Ceylon. As a matter of fact, it was introduced into India many years ago, and is at present cultivated to some extent in the Madras Presidency and particularly on the Malabar Coast. The tree takes about five years to come to maturity; but when in full bearing yields about 150 lbs. of seed annually. The dry seeds constitute the cocoa of commerce chocolate is prepared by fine grinding so as to make a perfectly fine powder after which it is flavoured (generally with vanilla) and moulded while hot. The seed also yields from 40 to 50 per cent. of a yellowish solid oil, known as "cacao-butter," having a pleasant odour of chocolate. It possesses the valuable property of not becoming rancid from exposure, and for this reason it is largely used for pharmaceutical purposes. But the following is a complete analysis, which gives an excellent idea of the nutritious value of cocoa:—

Fat	... ...	50 per cent.
Starch	... ...	10 " "
Albuminoids	... ...	20 " "
Water	... ...	12 " "
Cellulose	... ...	2 " "
Mineral matter	... ...	4 " "
Theobromine	... ...	2 " "

The tree, which grows to a height of from 20 to 30 feet, favours a hot and moist climate; and when young must be shaded and well watered. "There would appear to be no reason," says Dr. Watt in his "Dictionary of Economic Products of India," "why it should not be cultivated very successfully in the hotter and moister parts of Southern India." That being so and the immediate prospects of cocoa being bright, perhaps some one will now consider whether a cocoa plantation, combined with the cultivation of bananas for double purpose of shade and profit, would not give a better result than the growth of crops that are probably common to all parts of this and many parts of other countries besides and, therefore, open to more or less severe competition.—"Indian Trade Journal."

ASSAM ROADS IN THE RAINS.

In Assam, writes "Indian Engineer," nearly all the cart roads are unmetalled or, as they are locally called, kutcha, and the question of their treatment during the rains, when the roads usually get into a very bad state, is by no means a simple one. For carrying traffic over clay banks bamboo walling and other expedients are resorted to but this is, we believe, a relic of the old days when funds were never available for permanent improvements. Bamboo walling to be efficient has to be prepared early and put down before the road is damaged and while the surface is smooth and sufficiently barrelled for drainage, and should have the rough side upwards. It is removed at the end of the rains. Sand put down as required and worked in by the traffic has, however been found to be the best temporary expedient. Where the soil is clayey metalling is of course the only effective remedy. During the rainy season a gang of coolies is indispensable for the proper maintenance of these kutcha roads, except perhaps for roads which are of pure sand. Some Engineers have, we believe, found a common country harrow (dragged by a buffalo) over these kutcha roads during the rains a cheap and effective way of breaking down ridges and filling furrows formed by carts. Now, however that more funds are being made available for expenditure on communications in Assam improvements of a permanent nature are being gradually carried out.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Oct, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	15,000	---	19,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	106	---	135
Per period 13 weeks of half-year	73,616	1,73,393	969	2,47,978
Total for 14 weeks	77,619	1,88,393	969	2,66,978
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,721	21,421	133	25,275
Per mile of Rs. do.	26	152	1	179
Total to corresp. date do.	52,198	3,00,660	2,084	3,56,942
Decrease for the week			Rs.	6,265

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1908.

MR. WACHA ON SCIENCE.

WE must congratulate Mr. D. E. Wacha upon the paper on the Science of Commerce which he recently read before the Bombay Graduates' Association. The main burden of his remarks is that the University of Bombay should *suo motu* bestir itself to institute a Faculty of the Science of Commerce just as the great Universities of London, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham have done, and we certainly agree with him that no step could be more salutary at the present juncture, when an awakened India is stirring to find fresh outlets for the energy of her youth, and is unable to find a sufficient livelihood for the vast numbers of young men who annually take their degree in literary subjects. Incidentally, Mr. Wacha combats the views of those who declare that the men who were originally responsible for formulating the Indian Educational course, committed a fundamental error in making no provision whatever for technical education, pointing out that there can be no progress in high scientific education without the broad foundation of literary education, that without high literary education including the classics no university worthy of the name can be allowed to exist and that at the date when the curriculum of Indian Education was mapped out England herself had scarcely begun to recognize the enormous value of scientific and technical education as applied to trade and industry.

It was Germany who first realized the advantages accruing to a nation from highly developed technical education and who inaugurated a system which has certainly borne fruit in the prosperity of German Commerce and German Manufactures. "The United States," writes Mr. Wacha, "were the next to the Germans, as might be best learnt from the report of Mr. Mosley's Education Commission in 1903. England has only realized its value within the last twenty years, and even then she could not boast of any large expenditure approaching Germany and the United States." Hence it is obvious that when Macaulay and others laid down the policy of higher education in India, England herself had not commenced to think of technical education as necessary for national progress; and it was hardly to be expected that her representatives in India should have contemplated the introduction into that country of a branch of education which was not recognized in their own. Mr. Wacha proceeds to point out that the demand for technical education in India in reality emanated from the educated classes themselves who had received a purely literary education, and he blames the Government of India for not more speedily satisfying that demand and for not spending much more than they now be upon technical education. We are not convinced that Mr. Wacha is absolutely correct in laying down that the Government of India has lagged behind Indian public opinion in this matter or that their contribution towards technical education is less than it ought to be. Doubtless a great deal more money might with advantage be allocated to scientific study, but the first duty of the Government of India is to ensure the gradual education of the masses and the wider extension of that literary education which Mr. Wacha himself admits must precede technical study. When one considers the enormous population of absolutely illiterate people in India and the immense sums that will be required to raise them above their present level of ignorance, one cannot blame the Government of India if they confine their grants for technical education within somewhat narrow limits. The principle of private benefaction has not yet taken sufficiently strong root in this country and with a few notable exceptions most Indians seem to think that all expenditure of this character should fall wholly upon Government and are oblivious of the fact that many of the educational facilities now open to people in England owe their existence to private philanthropists, who deem it more desirable to found a chair or endow a course of lectures than to build a perishable edifice bearing their own name.

On the other hand we are entirely at one with Mr. Wacha in his theory that the teaching of Economic Science in India is at present practically non-existent and that, in order to meet modern requirements, "the latest and most approved modernised text-books should be introduced and experts, not only well-grounded in modern Economics and Economic History, but possessed of large practical experience of trade and commerce in all its multifarious allied branches, should be engaged." The spirit of "Swadeshism" has already effected a considerable revolution in India and is likely to expand into a movement of still greater potency in the future, and Mr. Wacha is, we think, correct in his view that in order that the movement shall maintain the character of a peaceful and beneficent industrial revival, divorced entirely from "militant cant and mischievous shibboleths," it is necessary for the educational authorities and institutions to provide the means whereby this new spirit may be directed into channels profitable both to Government and the Indian public. It would obviously be to the advantage of both parties if a fair proportion of the hundreds of Graduates who are now turned out annually by the Indian Universities could apprentice themselves to some art, trade or industry as soon as they lay aside the college gown; for the liberal professions, as Mr. Wacha points out, are now overcrowded and threaten in future to be still more overcrowded. A large proportion of Indian Graduates and under-graduates hardly know where to turn for a career that will bring them a decent livelihood, and, actuated as they most of them are by the spirit of "Swadeshism," there is very serious danger of their interpreting that spirit in ways that are harmful both to themselves, the British Government and the country, so long as no facilities exist for the adoption of a commercial and scientific career. His Excellency the Governor has, with rare practical wisdom, already placed scientific education of the best kind in the forefront of his administrative programme, and has taken the first step towards the institution of a school of commerce. It now behoves the larger educational bodies and rich philanthropists to play their part in watering the seed thus sown, in order that in time to come the youths of India may join the great band of producers and distributors of the country's wealth in far greater numbers than they at present can. For, as Mr. Wacha writes, "Even when Indians hold every State appointment now held by the members of the foreign bureaucracy, it will not be possible for the overwhelming majority of the educated to find Government employment. Is it not obvious that educated Indians under the circumstances would do well to betake themselves largely to commercial and industrial pursuits? Enlightened self-interest as much as genuine patriotism should prompt them to follow those pursuits. It is the only royal road to diminish, if not entirely remove, the existing poverty of the land. It is the only road which shall lead to comparative prosperity—moral and material."

VARIETY IN MAGISTRATES.

MR. A. KIPLING COMMON is interested in the proper administration of criminal justice, and being a humorist, he sees the comic side of the present happy-go-lucky system of dispensing it. He would be much easier in his mind if provincial police-courts were presided over by better qualified magistrates, and, in a letter to the "Times," says that most of the men in that position possess no legal qualifications whatever, and that many others have exceedingly doubtful ones. This does not exactly mean that they are all uneducated. Some, indeed, are highly educated. Of those who are not, Mr. Kipling Common has met not a few, and he instances one Chief Magistrate who spoke of property "contagious" to his house, of another who declared he had correctly foreshadowed his past life, and announced in a public speech that he would stand as firmly on his *infra dig* as any man in the borough. Another was much puzzled by a case against Smith *alias* Jones, and demanded the production of "the other man." Mr. Kipling Common does not insist that these magistrates, even he who spelt his office "majestrate," were other than worthy men. What he objects to is that they were selected for a leading seat on the bench because of their wealth. There is, he says, "no connexion whatever between the money-making faculty and the judicial mind." This dictum should comfort many a poor man who feels he could administer justice, if he were only appointed to the Magistracy. The letter goes on to point out further anomalies not only in the provinces but in the metropolis, where the magistrate is sometimes a lawyer, sometimes a merchant, and yet he admits that, on the whole, the system works well. In the matter of county and borough quarter sessions, Justices of the Peace without any legal qualifications dispose of all offenders unless they run to perjury or forgery. That a clergyman should be a magistrate seems to the writer a peculiarly incongruous arrangement, his duty being the dispensing of mercy, while on the bench he must punish offenders. "The law and the Gospel are diametrically opposed," writes Mr. Kipling Common. He has observed, too, that clergymen are often the most severe of judges, and he gives instances of their unblushing willingness to take the lion's share of the responsibility for a stiff sentence. But it is the chaos in the whole system of appointments to the bench that frets Mr. Kipling Common. The magistrates may be lawyers or simple unlearned citizens, have years of experience or none, may be unpaid or stipendiary, there seems to be no guiding or consistent principle regulating their selection, and he thinks it is time such anomalies should cease. Perhaps they may, but we have seen "Truth" for many years pillorying the magistrates who take too lenient a view of some crimes and criminals, and punish others with undue severity, without even-handed justice resulting from the process. Mr. A. Kipling Common can scarcely hope to live to see the millennium established in the seats of the mighty.

THE BISON REMAINDER.

THE joys of sport are quickly followed by the more difficult task of preserving the game that is the object of the hunter's ardour. For many years, in many parts of America, Africa, Australia, and Asia, all the resources of civilisation in the matter of guns played havoc with the wild animals roaming forest and plain. Sportsmen and hunters of every calibre had a long and glorious heyday, pursuing the myriads of spirited beasts that flourished too luxuriantly in their native haunts. Now the cry is for their preservation, for in some cases total extinction has been the woeful outcome of too happy hunting, and it threatens in many others. Though Mr. Roosevelt is an arch enemy of Commercial Trusts, he is President of one, a League for saving the remnants of the Bison family. This American Bison Society has made gallant attempts, not only to rescue that great quadruped from extinction, but to enable it to increase and multiply to the point when it can again afford sport to the hunters of big game. The United States now possess in honourable captivity 1,116 bison, Canada protects 476 more. Of really wild bison there are only 25 in the States, while in Canada there are about 300. Of a mixed race, "Cattaloes," a cross between domestic cattle and buffaloes, there are 345 in North America. So determined was the Canadian Government to extend a friendly hand to the bison that it purchased last year the Pablo-Allard herd of 628 animals, when these had to leave their old home in the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana, on its being opened to settlers. More than half of this herd were transported to Elk Island Park, and the rest will follow soon. The sum paid for the herd was 157,000 dollars, and that did not include the cost of moving them, nor of fencing the Park for their reception. The animals seem quite content in their new reservation, although it is further north than the old. Another small herd, comparatively a handful, but a healthy band, is preserved by the American Government. Canada can do more for the bison than the States, for she has still great tracts of unsettled land, and primitive forest, besides enjoying a well-managed system of game preservation. In this or perhaps any generation it is unlikely that bison will become as numerous as in the days when summer "running" was in vogue in America, tempting an army of men, women and even children to hunt and return with a bag of 20,000 head. Fifty years ago, the northern Canadian herd was believed to number four million the southern or Texan herd was much smaller. The bison in Athabasca, which are left severely alone, do not, it is thought, number more than 300. In the Rocky Mountain Banff reservation, formerly the resort of some of the finest known specimens, bison now lead an existence considerably chequered by onslaughts of timber wolves, to whose rapacity the young calves fall victims, with the result that the herd of 600 is reduced by half and will soon be exterminated unless the wolves go first, and they are as strong as they are numerous and audacious. Canada may be trusted to give a good account of the herds she has undertaken to protect, and the voice of the bison hunter may again be heard in the land in a generation or two.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora" with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE cloth and grain merchants of Surat have presented a strongly worded petitition to the Municipality protesting against the Octroi duty which they say is ruining the trade of the town,

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th September 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 190,462 maunds and Rs. 15,569 in the earnings.

WITH reference to reports that have appeared in various Anglo-Indian journals we are authorised to state that there is no truth in the statement that Her Excellency the Countess of Minto lost any jewellery on her way home.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Legislative Activity.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 5.

PENNY POSTAGE.

WITH the beginning of the present month the agreement for the establishment of a penny postage service between England and the United States comes into operation. It is expected that at the outset a considerable loss in revenue will accrue, but it is recognised that the facilities for cheaper interchange of communications will more than counterbalance the monetary cost of the concession. At the last International Postal Congress in Rome an attempt was made by some of the representatives, and notably by Sir Joseph Ward, who voiced the views of New Zealand, to secure the adoption of a universal penny postage system, but the time was evidently not ripe for such an advance. The movement, however, is growing in strength, and the fact that the two most powerful nations in the world have now given in their practical adhesion to the doctrine will materially assist towards its general application. Already nearly the whole of the British Empire is included in the penny postage zone, and although Australians still pay double that rate for the transmission of their letters to the motherland, the missives received by them from Great Britian only bear a penny stamp. New Zealand, too, has found it wise to go ahead of reciprocity and to forward her letters to us for a penny, although we pay twice that amount on communications sent to the Dominion. South Australia is even worse off than the rest of the Commonwealth, for this State is the only one of the six in which either a complete or a local system of penny postage does not exist. Victoria has made its penny service as wide as the State, and so has New South Wales, while in other States the city boundries are the limit of the cheap service. Here, however, it costs as much to send a letter through the post-office to an address across the road as it does to forward it to London. When the result of the added payment came into our own exchequer the disadvantage under which we labour, as compared with the neighbour States and cities of Ausralia, was sufficiently humiliating, but now that the Federal Government not only charge us more than our fellow-Australians for the despatch and delivery of letters, but afterwards appropriate the amount so paid into the postal revenue the position has become unbearable. Already the Commonwealth authorities have been approached on the subject, but they have not been prompt in their response. This is the less excusable because everything taken over by them from the South Australian Postal Department was in excellent order, whereas some of the other States had allowed their telephones especially to get into a terrible state of inefficiency.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY.

The House of Assembly has been making wonderful progress with the business of the country, and during the last week or two it has passed several measures of the first importance which have been on the notice paper for years. Among these are the Food and Drugs Bill and that dealing with the establishment of metropolitan abattoirs, both of which have an intimate connection with the good health of the community. Unfortunately there are a number of unscrupulous people who are quite willing to make money by adulterating the meat and drink of the community. As a rule it is the poor who suffer by such nefarious practices, because the ingredients added are always cheap and the vendors are able to make a profit out of low rates by reason of their "smartness." The desire to save money is strong in most natures and sometimes the buyer is compelled by stress of circumstances to purchase the article which costs least. It is therefore imperative that the Government should do all in its power to ensure the purity of all foods put on the market. The community has to be protected from the unscrupulous person who does not shrink from poisoning his customers so long as he can make a by-perquisite out of the affair, while the poor man, constrained by the limits of his purse to buy cheap things for his own meals and those of his family, must be protected against fraud. If the materials bought are wholesome and nutritious little can be said, for a Government cannot presume to arrange a menu either for rich or poor, but to the extent of safeguarding health at least the State must go. The Food and Drugs Bill is designed to assure the quality of the food sold and to enable those who buy to learn exactly what they are purchasing. For the most part the measure refers to prepared food, although milk and fresh meat are also included under its provisions. The Abattoirs Bill, on the other hand, relates to the slaughtering of great and small cattle and provides that the work so far as the metropolitan area is concerned, must be conducted under proper conditions in one great establishment, subject to expert supervision. In respect to each of these Bills the members of the Assembly were practically unanimous and any difference of opinion had to do only with more or less unimportant matters of detail. Indeed, latterly legislators have been a very happy family, and they have all been conscientiously intent upon pushing forward the business of the session. There is plenty of work still to be transacted, however, and it may be hoped that the Assembly will not grow weary of well doing.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The question of national defence is now very prominently before the people of Australia, both on its military and naval side. Mr. Deakin has taken up the matter with enthusiasm, and has been able to prove to the people of the Commonwealth that there is urgent need for energetic action. One of the great disabilities under which Australia labors is the fact that it has such an immense territory and such a small population. It is very difficult to defend waste spaces. Then again, there is a tremendous stretch of coastline, all of which is open to attack. Though most of the big cities, which are near the sea shore, are comparatively well defended, there are plenty of places where facilities for landing exist, and which could easily be occupied by a foreign foe if the transports carrying them were able to evade the defending navy. It is intersting to remember that the first Australian statesman to suggest compulsory military service was the late Mr. Kingston, who attempted to pass a measure authorising that departure from ordinary British custom through the South Australian Legislature. Although unsuccessful, he fought the matter with so much vigor that he made it a subject of discussion not only here, but in the other parts of the Empire. It seems a proper thing that the defence of the country should be in the hands of all its population, and that one class should not sit at ease while another goes out to fight. The able bodied young men of this continent take to athletics naturally, but as was proved in the Boer campaign, they have a distinct aptitude for modern methods of war. They are alert, observant, able to endure fatigue, and full of a healthy spirit of emulation. We have the opinion of the best experts in the British army that with proper training the Australians will make ideal soldiers. It is that training which Mr. Deakin seeks to make compulsory, and after all this reform would only involve brief absence from the cricket and football fields, where the youth of this nation regularly disport themselves. So far as the naval arm of the service is concerned, a country with a coastline so extensive as that of Australia ought to be able to breed sailors in numbers more than sufficient to man any warships which are likely to be built and put in commission. Whether or not there is any truth in the so-called "Asiatic menace," Australia owes it to itself and to the Empire of which it is a part, to make ample preparations for the defence of its own territory.

POSITION CONCEDED.

Mr. Deakin may claim that the Admiralty has capitulated to him in the matter of Australian Naval Defence. The correspondence shows that the Australian position has been virtually conceded. England does not altogether like the idea of the Commonwealth owning war vessels which are not entirely at the command of the Admiralty; but she recognises the strong sentiment as expressed by Mr. Deakin that our defence policy must be our own, and that it is better to accept what we freely give as our own voluntary concession than to attempt any enforcement upon us of views which are alien to our feelings. Moreover, in our respect English thought runs parallel with ours. The termination of the agreement under which we pay £200,000 a year to Great Britain, and in consequence of which she has to maintain a British squadron in Australian waters, has for two years past been something which the Admiralty desires. Ever since the new policy of naval concentration in the North Sea, English naval authorities have sought occasion to terminate this agreement. This is something quite to the mind of Australians, who have regarded that agreement as useless alike to us and to England. As a money contribution it is insignificant, not to say contemptible. Indeed, it has exposed us to invidious comments a little grating to our susceptibilities.

ADVERSE CRITICISM.

It is not unlikely that the Federal Government will be faced with an adverse amendment on the Defence Bill. Many members, both on the Opposition side and on the Labour side of the House, who are in favour of compulsory training, hold that it will be a waste of time to consider the military side of the question until the Government comes down with its naval proposals. "We can only spend a certain amount," said one of these gentlemen yesterday, "and we must know to what we are committing ourselves." The position is that up to the present out of every pound spent on defence 15s. has been devoted to the military forces and 5s. to the naval forces. This disproportion is causing all members who believe in Australia establishing a navy, grave concern, more so as if compulsory service men are to be paid the amount available for the naval forces must be decreased. Mr. Fisher, talking about the Defence Bill last week, remarked that it would bear a very different aspect before it became law. All this shows how difficult the Prime Minister's position is, and the chief complaint is that he has not, through Mr. Ewing, sufficiently developed his dual scheme.

ADELAIDE HARBOUR.

The P. and O. Company's R.M.S. "Mooltan" tied up at the Outer Harbour on the 3rd instant, and to commemorate the use of the harbour by its steamers, the Company entertained the Premier, the heads of departments and other gentlemen at luncheon. The Premier (Mr. Price) in proposing "Success to the P. and O. Company," stated that the Government was delighted with the amount of business done at the harbour since it was opened in January. So far £400,000 had been expended out of the £500,000 provided by Parliament, but he hoped that the work originally contemplated would be finished within the amount allotted. It was proposed to considerably extend the wharfage accommodation, and the construction of a graving dock. 650ft. long by 45ft. wide, was under consideration. Mr. Trelawney, the General Manager of the P. and O. Company in Australia, in responding expressed his satisfaction with the harbour. Captain Henning also said that he was satisfied. He admitted that he had been adverse to coming alongside for some time, but he was now pleased with the result.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.

The announcement that Lord Kitchener intends to go on tour at the termination of his appointment in India has revived in military circles the hope that the distinguised general will be induced by the Prime Minister to visit Australia. Lord Kitchener will not leave India until September or October of next year, when he will be succeeded by one of the younger generals for whom the War Office is looking for billets. He would have liked to be relieved of his post this year, but Lord Morley and Lord Minto have asked him to stay the full term, and he has consented. According to one of his friends, Lord Kitchener will not go Home direct, but will undertake a leisurely visit to China and Japan. If he can be induced to go to Japan via Australia the wishes of the Federal authorities would be met. Lord Kitchener would be the guest of the Commonwealth and of the States during his stay in Australia. Should he, as the result of his tour, see fit to make any observations on defence questions which would be of use to the Federal and Imperial authorities all concerned would be delighted. The Prime Minister, when questioned said:—"It is true that I am considering the question of inviting Lord Kitchener to visit Australia. While, however, I consider it would be a great honor to us and a great advantage to Australia were Lord Kitchener to accept an invitation to include the Commonwealth in his projected tour, there may be reasons which may make us hesitate to formally extend it to him." It is probable that before any formal communications pass on the subject Mr. Deakin will make some private inquiries as to Lord Kitchener's movements and wishes.

A.

ANOTHER serious accident has occurred on Batchworth Hill, Rickmansworth, where Mr. Freeman, of Worcester Park, Surrey, recently met his death in a motor smash, and where as many as thirteen accidents have been recorded in one day. Miss Poulter, of Ruislip, lost control of her bicycle, and dashed into a telegraph post. Her skull was fractured and her jaw broken.

(*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.)

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

OFFICIALS OPPOSE THE CONFERENCE.

Narrow Escape from war.

STOCK MARKET RECOVERING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

Advices from Vienna state that the Press unanimously protests against the proposal to compensate Servia and Montenegro, and declares that Austria will not attend the Conference, unless the proposal is abandoned.

The Turkish officials continue to be unfavourable to the Conference, pointing out the danger of any prolongation of the strain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The mobilization of the Anatolian Army Corps was ordered on Saturday but was countermanded the same evening, the Porte having received pacific assurances from Bulgaria.

The King of Greece visited Prince von Bulow and Herr von Schoen on Saturday, and arrived in Paris last night.

Sir Edward Goschen yesterday presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph, King Edward's reply to the Emperor's recent letter dealing with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A telegram from Belgrade states that a mob last evening broke the windows of Austrian shops. The gendarmes did not interfere.

LATER.

The Stock Market has recovered on the peaceful assurances given by Bulgaria to the Porte and on the countermanding of the Turkish mobilization.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONVENTION.

Effect of a Disagreement.

"WORSE THAN WAR."

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

At a banquet given at Durban, in honour of Sir Percy Scott, speeches were delivered by the leading delegates to the Convention, which were most hopeful in tone.

Mr. Smuts, in eloquent terms, sought to allay fears of a settlement prejudicial to Natal and to British interests generally.

The delegates, he said, were seeking a permanent and non-racial settlement on the basis of equality and justice.

If the Convention failed it would mean constant bickerings which would be worse than war and would strangle South Africa's future.

Every part must make sacrifices to South Africa as a whole, but every part would benefit tenfold by those sacrifices.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Strong Action Threatened.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a significant article, in which it declares that the ruin of commerce, the damage to her prestige, and the menace of political complications may force Russia to undertake the appeasement of Azerbaijan.

GOLD IN UGANDA.

Large Find Reported.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The "Uganda Gazette" announces that the Government Geologist has found gold freely at several places in the Mboga country, and also in proximity to Ruwenzori and the Congo goldfields.

He recommends systematic prospecting over the areas.

LABOUR M. P.'s.

Violent Recriminations.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. Grayson, in a speech last night, referred to Mr. Burns, who is spending the week-end at Sandringham, as a flunkey to a genteel, useless and idle parasite.

Mr. Snowden, M. P., speaking at Blackburn, denounced Mr. Grayson as a Parliamentary absentee who was only drawing his salary from the Labour Party and entertaining his friends sumptuously.

Sir Herbert Roberts, M. P., speaking at Coventry last night, said that only the reactionary attitude of Mr. Burns regarding unemployment and differences with the Cabinet prevented Mr. Asquith from making a statement on October 14th.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Bitter War Probable.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Telegrams to the "Times" from Manchester state that the position is more serious than ever, since the result of Saturday's meeting shows that the card-room operatives are determined to fight to the bitter end.

THE Committee under the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, which is revising the Order of Precedence, has recommenced its sittings at Simla.

MANICKTOLA BOMB CASE.

Trial Commenced.

COURT STRONGLY GUARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

The Manicktola Bomb Case commenced this morning before Mr. C. P. Beacheroft, Sessions Judge, Alipore. The Court was strongly guarded by detachments of European and Indian Armed Police—in fact, the Court compound presented the appearance of a small encampment.

Mr. Eardley Norton with Messrs. Barton and Asutosh Biswas, appeared for the Crown, Mr. B. Chukerbutty appeared for Arabindo Ghose and a host of Indian barristers, pleaders and vakils for the rest of the accussd.

Mr. Chuckerbutty, for Arabindo Ghose, at the outset offered a lengthy argument which sought to impugn the legality of trying in that Court his client, and also the 14 accused, who were arrested at the garden house on May 2. Counsel's contention was that they should, in the first instance, have been placed before the native Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, Mr. Birley having absolutely no power.

Mr. Norton submitted that the case was only taken cognisance of after Government sanction had been received on 10th May.

Mr. Hemendra Nath Mitter, for accused Charn Roy, then entered into a heated contention that his client, who was a French subject, was being tried for offences other than those he was alleged to have committed and that the Court had no jurisdiction, in view that this was a matter for decision of two Governments, and also in view of the fact that a decision in the matter is still pending before the High Court he asked that proceeding's be stayed so far as his client was concerned.

His Honour, however, intervened, stating that there was no reason why the High Court should not have been moved before the Vacation.

Hemendro Babu then asked his Honour to settle the question of jurisdiction.

His Honour, however, refused to decide the point, because the case is still pending before the High Court. The case is proceeding.

MINDAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Case Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

A Midnapore telegram, dated to-day, says the Midnapore Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning. Motilal Mookerjee, pleader, Criminal Courts, Midnapore, for whose arrest a proclamation was issued, surrendered on Saturday and was in the dock with the other accused.

Messrs. L. Ray, Keys and Nag appeared for the Raja of Narajole, and Messrs. K. B. Dutt, Morison, A. C. Dutt, A. N. Chowdhury and Jogendra Naith Mookerjee for the other accused.

Mr. K. B. Dutt said he appeared for Motilall Mookerji and asked for bail, and that he should be tried with other accused, and suggested that the evidence that had already been taken should be read over. This was done by Captain Wenmann getting into the witness-box and reading out his own evidence, and then being cross-examined.

The case is proceeding.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Report Entrusted to Mr. Meyer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

An important item of information has been received from Home, that the writing of the Decentralisation Commission's report has been placed in the capable hands of Mr. W. S. Meyer, who is well-known as one of the most level headed of Anglo-Indians.

Whatever difference of opinion may arise in connection with the ultimate recommendations of this Commission, it may now be taken for certain that the body of the report itself will be drafted on commonsense lines.

The main portion of the report is said to be likely to be ready by next January, but no one acquainted with the procedure of a Royal Commission will expect, on this account, to see this Blue Book until next spring.

The preparation of the Budget of the Government of India, next March, is likely therefore to remain in the hands of Mr. Meston, who will act during Mr. Meyer's absence as Secretary in the Finance Department, when Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson takes over as Finance Member next month.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Farewell Address to be Presented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, OCTOBER 19.

A meeting of the Indian community and residents and visitors was held on Saturday at the Sanitarium Hall to consider what steps should be taken to present an address to Sir Andrew Fraser before his retirement.

The Maharaja Adhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan presided.

Resolutions were passed that an address should be presented on Friday at the Sanitarium Hall and an executive committee was formed to prepare and present the address.

THE TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

A Government of India Resolution is likely to issue this week on the proposed changes in the Telegraph Tariff, upon which, however, opinions will be invited before they are finally passed.

THE BAIRA DISTURBANCE.

Fatal Termination.

ONE KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

The Dacca correspondent of the "Empire" wires the following particulars of the riot at Baira :—

On the 16th the young son of a zemindar, it is alleged, was insulted by a native employe of Gregory's while landing from a steamer, and a munsif, belonging to Baira, who was a passenger by the steamer, brought the matter to the notice of Mr. DeMonte, who promised enquiry.

Meanwhile a Rakhi Day "Sankirtan" party was nearing the ghat, and coming to know of the incident they approached Mr. DeMonte's bungalow, where they met the offending servant, and the trouble started.

Mr. DeMonte, finding his quarters besieged first fired in the air and then upon the crowd, with the result that several Hindus and a Mahomedan were injured. The Mahomedan has since died and a Hindu is lying in a precarious condition.

OCTROI IN LUCKNOW.

Action of the Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 19.

A meeting of Lucknow trades people was held yesterday to consider what steps should be taken in view of the local Government's resolution, recently issued, on the subject of the Octroi tax.

It was resolved that a Trades Association be formed to protect the interests of the tradespeople of Lucknow and that general Trades meetings be called for the 3rd November.

Gratitude was expressed to Sir John Hewett for the very wise and beneficent manner in which he has dealt with the Octroi question.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY: ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 17.—Lt-Col. Phillips, S and T Corps, from Simla.
Col Beatson, Kohat Bde, from England.
Lieut Gillies, 1st Lancers, from England.
Lt-Genl Sir Barrow, Staff, from England.
Capt Cheyne, 15th Lancers, from England.
Lieut Trevor, 24th Punjabis, from Lucknow.
Capt Le Mottee, Gloster Regt., from Lahore Cantonment.
Maj Combe, the Cameronians, from Cawnpore.
Capt Franklin, R A M C., from Darjeeling.
Capt Crookshank, Gurkha Rifles, from Dharmsala
Maj Condon, R A M C, from Jullundur.
Maj Prendergast, 1st S Lanc Rgt, from Aldershot.
Maj-Genl Woolcombe, Staff, from England.
2nd Lt Dunbar, R F A, Staff, from England.
Maj Wimberley, I M S, from Ferozepore.
Col Shewen, A A G, from Mhow.
Capt Kirkwood, I M S, from Secunderabad.
Col Forman, Staff, from Karachi.
Capt Crichton, 60th Rifles, from Jubbulpore.
Lieut Abudie, 60th Rifles, from Jubbulpore.
Maj Shewell, 123rd Rifles, from Ahmednagar.
Capt Saunders, M W Service, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES, October 17.—Capt Gunning, 21st Cavalry, to Nowshera.
Lieut Shaw, N G A, to Ferozepore.
Major Tribe, 38th Dogras, to Sealkote.
Lt-Col Phillip, S and T Corps, to England.
Col Beatson, Kohat Brigade, to Kohat.
Lieut Gillies, 1st Lancers, Metnaw.
Lieut-General Sir Barrow, Staff, to Rawalpindi.
Lieut Trevor, 24th Punjabis, to Lucknow.
Capt Crookshanke, Gurkha Rifles, to England.
Lieut Bowers, 68th Durham, L I, to Lucknow.
Major Condon, R A M C, to England.
Col Stewen, Q A, to England.
Capt Bartholomew, R F A, to Jubbulpore.
Col Scott, A A G, to Mhow.
Lt-Col Des Vœux, O O C, to Mhow.
Capt Rault, 56th Inf, to Mhow.
Capt Nash, R Scots, to Mahableshwar.
Lieut Ross, R G C, to Rangoon.
Maj Killig, D A A G, to Secunderabad.
Maj Faunce, 26th Cav, to Poona.
Maj Mennie, 127th Baluchis, to England.
Lieut Harris, 79th C I, to Aurungabad.
Maj Taylor, 63rd P L I, to Bellary.
Lt Compton, the Carabiniers, to England.
Maj Wheatley, R H A, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

Captain Blanford, 52nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 30 Mountain Battery.

Captain MacMunn, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 38th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on completion of, his tenure of appointment on the Staff.

The following appointments to the Indian Army have been approved :—

Lieutenants Masters, Leicestershire Regiment, to the 99th Infantry; Baker, Cheshire Regiment, to the 75th Infantry; Urmston, West Riding Regiment, to the 59th Rifles; and Blackett, King's, Own Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Roosmale Cocq, 43rd Infantry, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

The following postings and transfers among Agency Surgeons under the Foreign Department have been ordered:—

Major V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., on return from leave at the end of October, to be posted temporarily as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior.

Major I. B. Haig, I.M.S., who returned from furlough on 17th October, to be posted as Agency Surgeon, Alwar, vice Captain L.J.M. Deas, I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, I.M.S., will return at the end of October to his appointment as Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Woolbert, I.M.S., on return from leave in December, will be posted as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, relieving Major P. G. Lumsden, I.M.S., who will then be posted as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.

Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., on return in December or January, will be posted as Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEFENCES

Glowing Ministerial Speech.

REPLY TO ALARMISTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

MR. LEWIS HARCOURT, First Commissioner of Works, speaking at Crawshawbooth, in Lancashire, said there was not the shadow of a foundation for the half-craven, half chauvinistic alarms that the Government would leave Great Britain defenceless. Our naval supremacy would be maintained whatever the cost. Any probable sacrifices had better be met from our ever-increasing wealth rather than by loans.

Never within the last fifteen years, Mr. Harcourt continued, had Great Britain's relations with Germany, whether commercial, colonial, political, or dynastic, been on a firmer or more friendly footing than they were to-day. No personal animosity existed between the Governments or peoples.

French Labour Trouble.

ALGERIAN RAILWAY MEN ON STRIKE.

Reuter's agency states that the employees on the Algerian section of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway have struck owing to the dismissal of two of their number, who convened a meeting of railway men who resolved to desert their posts or to refuse to serve in war time and to oppose the transport of troops to the frontier in time of war. The meeting also passed a resolution in favour of general strikes in time of peace. The gathering was held at the instance of the Railway-men's National Syndicate.

Plague in Egypt.

PATIENTS AT THE KHEDIVE'S PALACE.

A European coachman and a native groom, suffering from plague, were removed from the palace of the Khedive of Egypt at Cairo.

Mr. Carnegie's Hero Fund.

THE POSITION OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

Ask how far the Hero Fund applied to British seamen, Mr. Carnegie replied that he did not think it practicable to extend the operation of the fund beyond the British Isles and the waters thereof.

Britain's Shrinking Revenue.

A NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that if the revenue of the United Kingdom continues to shrink at the same rate as it has done lately, there is likely to be a deficit of £8,000,000 in April next. Besides having to meet an expenditure of upwards of £10,000,000 for old-age pensions, the Chanceller of the Excequer will have to provide an extra £4,000,000 for the Navy.

Rugby Football.

AUSTRALIAN TEAMS SUCCESSFUL.

The Australian Rugby Union (amateur) team, known as the "Wallabies," met Cornwall in the presence of 12,000 spectators and scored three goals, one try to their opponents' one goal. For the visitors Griffin registered one try and Russell two in the first half, and in the second half McKivat scored a try, Carmichael converting three. Wilson scored a try for Cornwall, Solomon converting. Flanagan, the touch judge, had his leg broken badly. Russell, when tackled, was thrown against him.

The Australian League team of Rugby footballers (professional) played their opening match yesterday' their opponents being the Mid-Rhondda (Wales) team. The Australians scored four goals, four tries to their opponents' two tries. The attendance was disappointing and the ground was dry. During the first half of the contest Morton and Messenger registered tries, and Jones obtained a try for the visitors. Messenger also kicked three goals. Messenger dropped a goal subsequently. Wrentmore and Thomas scored the tries for Mid-Rhondda. Messenger played a brilliant game.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, OCTOBER 17.

The Agent to the Governor, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. I. E., I. C. S., left for Mahableshwar on Thursday last and may be expected to return within a week or so.

H. H. Sir Waghji, G. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, who had been to Simla to attend the meetings of the Railway Conference, returned to his capital this morning.

H. H. the Rana Saheb of Porebunder, who has been ill for some time past, is now on the way to recovery, thanks to the able treatment of the Medical Officer, Junagarh State.

Mr. Brooks, of the Theosophical Society, visited Morvi last week, where he delivered a number of lectures at the Vakhiba Charitable High School.

The recent arrangement made by the B. G. J. P. Railway to restrict the use of the Morvi Railway carriages on a very limited distance has become the source of great inconvenience to travellers, and it is hoped that the authorities concerned will look more to the convenience of the travelling public than to the sole pecuniary interests of their Railway.

Captain Hancock, Political Agent, Halar Prant, is at present at Wankaur and will thence proceed to Malia after staying there for about a week.

H. H. the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, Sir Shermahmad Khanji, G. C. I. E., starts for Bombay on the 19th instant to invite H. E. the Governor to his capital for performing the ceremonies with regard to the orphan-house to be opened there. It is said His Highness will obtain a grand reception and hearty welcome in Bombay.

THE recommendations of the Government of India upon the proposed Councils Reforms should now have reached the Home Government and some royal pronouncement in connection with them may be reasonably expected in India in time for Monday, 2nd November, the day when the Jubilee of the Proclamation of H. M. the late Queen-Empress will be celebrated. His Excellency the Viceroy will then be upon tour, but there would be no difficulty in making known throughout India by telegraph any royal message that might arrive, even though the introduction of the actual Reforms may not be possible until some time later, since the sanction of Parliament is necessary for any further expansion of the Councils.

THE NAWAB OF PALANPUR

Arrival in Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS, Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, Nawab of Palanpur, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from his State by the Ahmedabad mail train. This is the first visit paid to Bombay by His Highness since his succession to the "gadi" thirty years ago. A Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and others, had made arrangements for the reception of His Highness in Bombay. In response to the invitations issued by the Committee a large number of leading Indian citizens of Bombay and subjects of His Highness' resident in the City, were present at the Grant Road Station to welcome the Nawab. The platform was crowded, and among those present were: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Chunilal D. Saraiya, Ibrahimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Oosman Jamal, Vishnu Krishna Bhatwadeker, Dharamsey Meghji, D. R. Chichgar, Dharamsey M. Gokaldas, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Amiruddin Tyebji, Tansukhram Mansukhram, Lallubhoy Samaldas, Purshotamrai Sunderji Zala, Bhagwanlal Pananlal Punemchand, Mahomed Husein Haveliwalla, Balubhoy Kahandas, Amulakchand Khubchand, D. E. Popat Parbhuram, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadvani and others.

Special arrangements had been made for the reception of His Highness, who on arrival, was received with loud cheering by those present. His Highness was accompained by Prince Tali Mahomedkhan, the Heir-Apparent, and Prince Yaver Khan. After he had taken his seat, His Highness was garlanded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, and others.

Mr. Balubhai Kahandas then asked Sir Bhalchandra, in the absence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Chairman of the Committee, to read the following address:—"Honoured Sir,—The great delight that we experience on this occasion is natural, as this is your first visit to Bombay since your Highness' succession to the "gadi" of the Palanpur State. We, your Highness's friends and well-wishers, and subjects resident in this City, beg to accord your Highness and the Princes a cordial welcome to Bombay. From the moment we heard of your Highness' intended visit we had been eagerly looking forward to the pleasure of seeing your Highness, and we feel immeasurably delighted at the fruition now of that expectation. As we do not wish to add to the weariness that your Highness must already have experienced during the journey, we beg to present only this address of welcome at present, postponing to a future occasion, suitable to your Highness, our desire of expressing the respect and love which we feel at your Highness' surpassing intellectual ability, capacity, sagacity, courtesy and other commendable qualities, and at the praiseworthy manner in which your Highness has conducted the administration of the State. In conclusion, we pray to God that this visit, to the City, of your Highness and the Princess, may prove beneficial to your health and may prove pleasant."

In reply to the address Prince Tale Mahomed spoke as follows:—"At the desire of my revered father, His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, I wish to say a few words in reply to the address. His Highness and we feel highly delighted at the splendid welcome you have accorded us on the occasion of our visit to this City which occupies the foremost position among the cities of Asia, in respect of commerce and other things. The fact that this great honour has been done us by the educated public of Bombay, who in these times of keen rivalry appreciate the value of time and who notwithstanding their busy life have spared these hours to be present here shows the cordiality of their feelings towards us, and it is but natural if we feel delighted at the manifestation of those feelings. His Highness has more than once travelled over Northern India, but this is his first visit to this splended City for many years. His Highness has always felt great pleasure at the friendships he formed here long ago during a previous visit to Bombay, and I feel great pleasure in intimating that the ties of those friendships have been weakened not a whit but have on the contrary been greatly cemented ever since. His Highness also feels delighted at the prospect of forming friendships with some more well-known gentlemen, of whose record of public career the whole of India might justly feel proud. I consider myself fortunate in having this opportunity of coming in contact with you, gentlemen, and I sincerely wish that I may be able, like my father, to form your friendship. In conclusion His Highness and his subjects devoutly pray to Almighty God that this City may peacefully advance in industries and commerce, and we wish you, gentlemen, happiness and prosperity."

His Highness, who was again garlanded by those present, then said a few words, expressing himself highly pleased at the cordial welcome accorded him.

The Nawab and his son then drove to Walkeshwar where they are putting up during their stay in Bombay.

His Highness was, during the journey from Palanpur to Bombay, garlanded at several stations en route. At Ahmedabad, His Highness was received by Messrs. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Manibhai Premabhai, Mangaldas Girdhardas, Motilal Hirabhai, Kalidas Motibhoy, Dr. D. E. Nanawati and others. At Nadiad, Baroda, Surat and Palghar also His Highness was garlanded by leading gentlemen of those places.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Girl behind the Counter."

THE stage of the new Bandmann Theatre on the maidan was occupied by a Company of light opera players last night for the first time, when the Ellis Company played "The Girl behind the Counter" to a good house. The piece is reminiscent of "The Shop Girl" and "The Belle of New York," though of course it falls a long way short of those exquisite funniosities in musical charm and dramatic interest. The Ellis Company played it very creditably, and got the most that could be expected out of it. The Company boasts a total of twenty-five artistes; and most of the parts were well played. Mr. Fred Ellis is not unknown in Bombay, and as Sir Walter Raleigh at the Carnival, in a get up drawn from the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries created roars of laughter. His patter was really rich, and it met with the entire approval of the house. His wife, Miss Doreen O'Connor, is an old favourite of the Bombay public and last night she played, sang and danced with all her old dash and vivacity. The rough and tumble of stage life in India has not improved her voice, however we have heard her sing the Greenaway Girl song very sweetly. Last night her rendering of it irresistibly reminded us of Hamlet's advice to the player not to "split the ears of the groundlings." Mr. Carlyle as Lord Gushington was quite a correct dude; Mr. Osborne as the German Commissionaire was very Deutscher, and Miss Primmer as the heroine who was determined to "marry a man" was the soul of the piece. There will be a slump in the stalls if the fans are not repaired, as last night the occupants of the first three rows underwent a slow grilling for three hours.

To-night: "La Poopee."

MAHOMEDANS AND THEIR CHARITIES.

(FROM A MOSLEM CORRESPONDENT.)

OF late it has been found that poverty has a strong hold on the Mahomedan Community which, along with its backwardness in education, has not yet arisen from its lethargy. It may be taken for granted that every community has its defects and the Mahomedan Community has as many as any other which goes to prove that the real forces which could act wisely in ameliorating its condition are absent, which accounts for the fact that Mahomedans have not yet grasped the situation in which they are now lying. Barring educational drawbacks there are other defects which require to be removed from the community immediately to bring its people to the middle station of life. No doubt, the improvement of a community is not the work of a man or two unless there come out hundreds of enthusiasts who have at heart the welfare and sympathy of Moslem Community. Just to test their sympathy, one cannot but find this sacred month of Ramzan as the best example. During this month which has been employed by the devotees in serving God in any way either by fasting or by the reading of the Sacred Book or by distributing alms according to the dictates of Islam, thousands of Mussalmans may be found following either of the precepts enumerated above. But alas! to no purpose. One should not be astonished at this, for one would have much food for reflection as to the adaptability of this remark. No doubt, devotion to God in a certain month is obligatory owing to its superiority over other months. But the acts that men do in this sacred month must be actuated by such principles as will be of material benefit to the community at large and that is what one wishes to impress upon the Moslem readers since this is the most opportune time to do so. Leaving aside the call to duty of the Mahomedans, viz, prayer, we turn our attention to the distribution of alms to the poor in this month of Ramzan. The Mahomedans understand full well that God has ordained upon every Moslem to lay out (in this month of Ramzan) every year 2 1-2 per cent. on what is left as the balance in hand (whatever it may be, either cash or property). This is called the "Zakat" and that is what we find being distributed by the Mahomedans to the poor of their community. This Zakat is obligatory and we have now to see how much its distribution affects the community. But in the first place we must examine its genuine calculation at 2 1-2 per cent.

Glancing at what is distributed among the pauper, we find the total sum for distribution a meagre one from the Islamic point of view, as the calculation from the status of the donor is far from satisfactory. For it is wont among the rich Mahomedans that they will not lay out 2 1-2 per cent. as is ordained by God but a fourth or a third part of it and that is the whole charity in Ramzan to obtain which many a pauper has to knock about door to door! Why is this so? Because the rich won't part with the money which, as per genuine calculation of 2 1-2 per cent, will come to a large sum to save which is their bounden duty; for "money" is their watchword and not the sympathy for their Moslem brethren. Similar is the case with the Native States. For if the Mahomedan Ruling Chiefs calculate "Zakat" at 2 1-2 per cent. and distribute it among their poor subjects, then their poor Mahomedans will be greatly relieved of their abject poverty and their condition improved. This being so, we must see how it is distributed, whether in the way real charity is given or otherwise. To get an insight into this, suffice it to say that the donor gets collected all the Musulmans including the maimed, the blind and the destitute in an enclosure if such is found or in the street where he lives. When all are assembled there he has around him some 4 or 5 bags of pice and 2-anna pieces and he his own accord gives every one an anna or two, to get which the pauper make as much noise as they can and the deserving are left behind, for chaos is sure to follow. This is the charity, a day's charity and that is all! Well one can easily guess how beneficial it can be to the Moslem community. It is of no material benefit to the community, nor it is a permanent charity. Charity must have its benefits and that is the only and true charity.

As stated above, the calculation is wrong and none of the Moslems heed the dictates of Islam, otherwise in this city only the Moslem community could get lakhs and lakhs of rupees in this one month to help its poor members towards a beneficial and permanent charity which would improve its untold condition. Also the principles of its distribution as depicted above are far from satisfactory. It needs stamping out very badly and that is the work of the educated among the community. So that the charity collected together would amount to large sums of money and thus save the Moslem community from destitution. One must direct one's efforts towards devising some such means of charity as is found among other sister communities and the best that can be suggested here for the Mahomedans is that "Poor Houses" for destitute Mahomedans may be built with this collected charity money and the Moslem paupers once for all protected and cared for, thus protecting them forever, the benefits of which may be found henceforth, This will only require unity of persons working it out and perseverance. And the Mahomedans for themselves then shall see how better they will be than they were before. Cannot some sympathetic Mahomedans come forward to take up this work for the sake of their fellow-men and thus once for all get the blessings of all the poor? This is the time to work and not to remain behind with folded hands. We must act in the living present, if we at all desire the welfare of our community and store merit for us in heaven.

SYED EBRAHIM SYED AHMED KEDIRI.

SCHOOL MASTERS' SALARIES.

Increase Ordered.

The following Press Note has been issued :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has for some time been aware of the necessity for improving the pay and prospects of the teaching staff in Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools. He considers it desirable that no master should be employed on a minimum pay of less than Rs. 9. The cost entailed in adopting this proposal is estimated to be Rs. 98,784 per annum. To avoid further delay in carrying out this pressing reform, the whole of the extra charge in the Presidency Proper will be borne by Government for three years, at the end of which half the cost will be required from the Local Bodies concerned. In Sind half the cost amounted to Rs 1,344 will be recovered from Local Bodies at once. The increased rate of pay is sanctioned with the effect from 1st September 1908. The charge for six months of the current year will be met from the provision of Rs 50,000 made on this account. The cost will be paid to the Boards in the shape of additional grants.

2. The proposal to raise the pay of primary school masters to Rs 10 per mensem after five years' service has also been approved by Government, and will be carried out as funds permit.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Prevelance of Malaria in Bombay.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Chambers, last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the President presiding.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the Acting Executive Health Officer's report regarding the measures adopted for the eradication of Malarial fever in the Fort. The debate was adjourned on the last occasion on the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta to enable the Executive Officers who were fully conversant with the question to publicly and openly address the Corporation at their meeting.

The last quarterly report of the Health Officer which the Commissioner referred to at the last meeting was circulated among the members. In that report that Officer wrote of malaria as under :—

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

It is a subject which has occupied considerable public attention of late and not without cause. The importance of this disease in relation to its influence on the public health cannot be over-estimated. It is not to the death-rate that one must turn to estimate its effects—the majority of cases are not immediately fatal, but unquestionably, when neglected more or less permanent injury to the constitution results. It is from this point of views that this very important subject should be approached—and I propose to discuss in detail the various breeding places that exist in this City and the measures that are necessary to combat the disease, which, if unchecked, must surely undermine the public health.

Though the disease prevails more or less all over Bombay certain districts appear to be more affected than others. The following table which gives the average death-rate for the three years, 1905-06-07, will illustrate this distribution—though the reason that I shall afterwards point out, the figures must not be read too literally.

MALARIAL DISTRICTS.

Upper Colaba	0·00
Middle and Lower Colaba	0·34
Fort, North...	0·35
Fort South	0·69
Esplanade	0·70
Mandvi	0·69
Chuckla	0·73
Umerkhady	0·48
Dongri	0·23
Market	0·55
Dhobi Talao	0·33
Fanaswady	0·19
Buleshwar	0·41
Kharatalao	0·17
Kumbarwada...	0·03
Khetwadi	0·10
Girgaum	0·11
Chowpatti	0·19
Walkeshwar	0·31
Mahalakshmi...	0·06
Mazgaon	0·17
Tarwadi	0·32
Second Nagpada	0·11
Kamatipura	0·17
Tardeo	0·04
Byculla	0·12
First Nagpada	0·09
Parel	0·01
Sewri	0·07
Sion	0·10
Mahim	0·06
Worli...	0·03

From it the following Sections appear to have a death-rate above the average for the whole City in the order mentioned :—Chuckla, Esplanade, Fort South, Mandvi, Umerkhady, Market, Buleshwar, Fort North, Dhobi Talao, Walkeshwar. It must be remembered that the are death-rates and not sickness rates. The latter would uddoubtedly give much greater and more reliable information—but this City is not sufficiently advanced in elementary hygiene leaving aside advanced—to permit of sickness statistics being collected. The death-rates would indicate that A and B Wards are most affected and it is probable that the preponderance of cases of malaria in these Wards is even greater than represented by the mortality figures as no allowance is or can be made for migration from known infected areas. Certain statistics published lately and much commented upon appear to shew that 80 per cent. of the children in a particular district of A Ward had enlarged spleen and of these 50 per cent. had the malarial parasite in their blood. These figures may or may not correctly represent the situation unfortunately however from a practical point of view their value as published is nil, inasmuch as an absolutely essential principle governing all statistics appears to have been omitted. In the absence of this it is quite impossible to draw any deductions from the calculations without running the risk of falling into very great error. This point must be at once evident to any one at all accustomed to dealing with statistics vital or otherwise.

One may now pass to an enumeration of the various breeding places in the City. In the first place I need only refer by name to the following—as extensive reports have been submitted at various times dealing with this subject :—(1) The New Dock Works. (2) The St. George's Hospital Compound. (3) The Compounds of the B. B. & C. I. and G.I.P. Railways. These places beyond question have contributed largely to the plague of mosquitoes in the A Ward. There are, however other large compounds in this Ward and in practically every Ward in the City where large accumulations of old iron, empty tins and barrels, disused chatties, garden tubs, and various other receptacles exist. Each and all of these are bound to afford a breeding place for mosquitoes during the rainy season more especially towards its close. My personal experience has been that every facility is given to the mosquito to breed, as the barrels and tins, etc., are in practically every instance so placed as to collect and retain a maximum of rain water, this is solely due to lack of supervision on the part of owners or those in immediate charge of such compounds. It may be urged that many mosquitoes are harmless as regards malaria, that doubtless is so, but that in no way lessens the responsibility of those in charge of large compounds of preventing to the utmost the breeding of any variety of mosquito. It is by no means clearly demonstrated that only one particular variety of anopheles mosquito is responsible for carrying malaria, and as far as possible all breeding places should be eliminated. Another feature which has considerable bearing in this matter is the extensive building operations in progress. Here we have soil disturbance and an ideal site for water to accumulate. In practice it has been found that anopheles larvæ in large quantities exist in such pools and also in the tubs used for steeping brick. In this connection the history of a school in the Fort is of interest. On no less than 2 occasions, extensive building operations have taken place in the immediate vicinity and on each occasion the school has been subjected to a severe outbreak of malarial fever during the preliminary excavations. Apart from three outbreaks the school has been practically free from malaria. The last outbreak occurred in September 1908. The very large number of tanks and public wells in various parts of the City (2,284 in all) are also a source of considerable danger. Many of those examined have been found to contain anopheles and other larvæ in very large numbers. This is especially the case in the Fort area. A much greater source of danger however lies in the innumerable private wells to be found inside the houses of many of the inhabitants. I have instituted a systematic examination of all the wells in the Fort—this is still in progress. Up to the present no less than seventy-seven have been found

o contain larvæ of mosquitoes (anopheles). When : uch a state of affairs obtain it is not difficult to realise that malaria is likely to exist. Given one infected individual in a household or in the neighbourhood the disease can be spread indefinitely by "carriers" reared in this manner. I do not suggest that all houses are infected from this source only but certainly such conditions constitute a grave potential danger, and it is highly probable that much of the malaria prevailing in Fort North in general is due to this cause. The fact that these wells are a necessity for religious purposes does not prevent due precautions being observed. It is not necessary in every instance to recommend filling in a well, less radical methods could be adopted, in the first instance which would, if properly carried out, obviate to a considerable extent any danger. It is to be regretted that experience teaches one that speaking broadly the public are the last to help themselves in simple matters such as this which are entirely under their own control, the covering in of wells as carried out usually being more or less a farce benefiting nobody, and giving a false sense of security. It is futile to adopt public anti-malarial measures if private breeding places of this nature are to be passed over. As I have already indicated they are probably the true source of the trouble in many instances. A measure which in my opinion meet all requirements consist in the permanent covering up of those wells proved to contain larvæ and the provision of a small hand pump for raising water when required. The cost would be negligible and the improvement in health of the inmates of the house of the immediate neighbourhood would probably be considerable. This is a matter deserving of the serious consideration of the Corporation. In various parts of the City, more particularly in its outskirts, large areas of low-lying ground exist which in the monsoon become flooded and overgrown with rank vegetation thus forming an ideal breeding ground. In the process of time doubtless such places will be rendered more healthy by the extension of the City, in the meantime it is urgently desirable that such areas be drained, as water accumulates and lies for weeks. Failing drainage, these areas should be filled in though this process would be a very expensive one to a private owner in the case of large areas. The former would be less expensive and almost as effective. Many of the unlicensed stables in this City constitute a source of danger. No attempt at paving or drainage is made or in most instances the surroundings become a swamp; this is especially the case in the monsoon, but it is by no means confined to that season. This Department has frequently urged the grave danger to health resulting from these unlicensed stables and it is a matter for congratulation that Government have seen the necessity for combating this evil proposed bye-laws to deal with this class of stables are being drawn up.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

It cannot be denied that to a certain extent mosquitoes are bred in the drains of this City. This is more particularly in the storm-water drains. The part played by such however is comparatively small and is combined more especially to the concluding period of the monsoon when short breaks occur. During the dry season also however a certain number of mosquitoes is bred in these drains in some parts of the City; this is due to the fact that house and stable sullage finds entry into them. The frequent watering of the streets must also add to the risk. The only way to obviate this is to, as far as possible, permanently close up all openings into the storm-water drains other than the regular catch-pits and to close these latter by a tightly fitting and well secured cover during the dry season and to disconnect any premises discharging sullage water into the storm-water drains. The covers to be of any use must be very close fitting and securely fixed, not mere makeshift. The work should be done under intelligent supervision. The subject of these storm-water drains presents many difficulties. With the enormous rainfall experienced, much road detritus must be washed into the drain openings. To prevent this reaching the main drain catch-pits are provided. During the height of the rainfall and in fact over the greater part of the monsoon, there is but little likelihood if any mosquitoes breeding in these catch-pits. Towards the close however it cannot be denied that the chances of their breeding there are considerable, though examinations made by this Department shew that this is by no means a universal occurrence. Abolition of the catch-pits would be a comparatively simple matter, but one is led then to consider what would be the effect of such procedure on the drains. Past experience leads one to believe that the already extremely limited capacity of many of the storm-water drains of this City would be further seriously diminished by the enormous quantity of detritus that must of necessity accumulate.

GENERAL DRAINAGE.

The Executive Health Officer has frequently reported on the septic tank installation at Malabar Hill. There is no doubt that conditions have very considerably improved since the adoption of the measures decided upon in consultation with the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage. The covering in of the storage-beds would further lessen the risk of a recurrence of the nuisance. It would have to be done in such manner as to present an arched surface upwards and provision made for free removal of rain water. The spread of the water carriage system of drainage is attended with some risk as regards mosquitoes but this is an entirely preventible source and it should be the duty of every house holder where this system is adopted to see not only that a cover to the cistern is provided but also that it is used. This applies not only to the flushing cistern but the storage-tank as well. Frequent examinations are made by this Department to see if this necessary point is being carried out. In my my last report I had to refer to the urgent necessity of paving the open space between rows of chawls if cleanliness was to be observed in any degree. It is necessary to refer to this again in connection with malaria. It is not possible for a rain-sodden patch of ground covered with pools and in immediate proximity to over-crowded houses to be others than unhealthy. It is in such small pools that millions of mosquitoes breed. Moreover, such are as are not dependent entirely on the rainfall for their moisture, "nahanis" and wells which have been allowed to fall into disrepair and other sources furnish an ample supply. There are many examples in Bombay to-day of such places. The only remedy lies in the direction indicated by me in by last report. Until such spaces are properly paved and drained under the authority of bye-laws, we cannot hope to even approximately eliminate filth and damp from the immediate surroundings of the poor. The same remarks are applicable to many of the private lanes and streets in this City. The condition of the majority of these gives ground for reflection. The sooner such private streets are taken over by the Municipality the more hope there will be for an improvement in the health of the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity. During the monsoon many of these streets are practically impassable. The existence of such in the heart of a City of the magnitude of Bombay is incomprehensible, and certainly there is no precedent for such a condition of affairs in any collection of houses above the size of a village in Great Britain. Except in the growing suburbs, and even there, such streets are very soon taken over and lighted, drained and kept in repair by the Corporation. During last monsoon certain private streets in the heart of the City resembled lakes.

I pass now to two other sources of malaria I refer to the reservoirs on Malabar Hill and in Mazagon. Both of these saturate the ground in the vicinity and afford countless breeding places. To use kerosine oil or pesterine for such, is merely adding to the waste, and it is also ineffective. It is unnecessary to comment further on these fertile sources as in the past much has been written in reports and nothing fresh can or need be added.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that it is not necessary to have very large accumulations of water to enable mosquitoes to breed. Any accumulation, however small, is quite sufficient for the purpose, and in fact it is these small collections of water in old tins, fire-buckets, barrells, chatties, depressions in the ground wells, etc., that from the great source of danger in a City such as Bombay. Another breeding place that is apt to be overlooked is the open half channel rainwater pipes under roofs and again in certain instances where two sloping roofs effect a junction, rain water is liable to accumulate and mosquitoes in large quantities have been found in such places. Imperfectly cleansed open half channel storm-water drains are a fertile source of mosquitoes. In private premises, more especially such drains frequently become choked with weeds and still, thus affording every facility for breeding. The obvious remedy for such a condition is to remove such obstruction and so permit the water to flow freely. It is greatly to be regretted that a recent publication advised that only certain varieties of mosquitoes larvæ should be destroyed. On the educated individual such advice may have no ill-effect—but unfortunately advice such as this, however well meant, may have the tendency to stultify all the efforts of a society, such as the Bombay Sanitary Association, the members of which are, by a series of popular lectures, doing their utmost to inculcate elementary principles of hygiene in the poorer classes. Malaria, its causation and prevention form an important item in the programme of this Association. It would presumably be a waste of time to advise the masses to destroy only one particular variety of mosquitoes as it is to be feared that the average poorer class inhabitants of this City has, at the best, but an impertect knowledge of the differential diagnosis of mosquito larvæ, A much sounder general principle would be to destroy all larvæ and further as far as possible prevent the breeding thereof. The fact that many artioles from the Anglo-Indian Press are copied into the native press must not be overlooked. While considering the question of the prevalence of malaria in Bombay at present, one must not lose sight of the fact that the increase noticed here is by no means a local phenomenon. Practically all over India a marked increase has, judging from public reports, occured.

MEASURES TO MEET THE SITUATION.

As I have alredy indicated it is mere counsel of perfection to advocate the destruction of one variety of mosquito only. To act on this would mean that the exclusion of the public as a whole from any participation in remedial measures. This is entirely opposed to the whole trend of modern opinion in regard to matters affecting the public welfare. Beyond all dispute the modern sanitarian is largely dependent and increasingly so, on public support and interest in all measures effecting their health. The results of the rapidly increasing number of popular lectures and the spread of the system of lady health visitors is an instance of what can be effected by inviting the co-operation of the public. I have further indicated that the time is not ripe to expect the lower classes of this City to differentiate between larvæ. As a middle cource I would suggest the axiom that as far as possible all larvæ be destroyed. The loss of sleep occasioned by non-malaria carrying mosquitoes is a factor worthy of attention. While in no way desirous of lessening the responsibilities of this Department, it is necessary to point out that it is essential that the public should assist anti-malarial measures which must of necessity be divided into public and private—and in so far as the latter are concerened—I would more particularly address my remarks to those in charge of large works and compounds. I in no way exaggerate when I state that many such places contribute millions of mosquitoes to the same total experienced in this City and consequently to the general deterioration of health. Private individuals can do much by seeing that no acumulation of water is allowed to remain in or near their houses by preventing waste and overflow of water—by seeing that all cisterns and tanks on their premises are properly covered. By cutting down rank vegetation where such exists and in the case of those gardens of seeing that no larvæ exists in the water tubs. In regard to wells I have indicated a remedy. Many complaints regarding mosquitioes from private individuals have been found to be due to collections of water (contaiuing larvæ) in old tins and chatties; small details of this sort are easily under the control of individuals. For those in a suitable financial position the use of a small mesh mosquito curtain would result on the chances of infection being much reduced. The use of prophylactic doses of quinine cannot be too strongly urged. The Government have placed this remedy within the reach of all, and large employees of labour should be urged to press this measure, The Dock Contractors have at my suggestion adopted this means of protecting their employees. I consider that this City owes much to those gentlemen who, under the auspices of the Sanitary Association are quietly but yet surely spreading elementary hygienic principles among the poorer classes, and it is to such measure in the long run that we must looh. if an improved standard of living is to be attained. The City is committed to large improvement schemes which must take many years to accomplish, and side by side with such improvements must occur a corresponding improvement in the habits of the poor. This can only happen as the result of popular lectures and of the manifestation of personal interest in their welfare.

PUBLIC MEASURES.

The breeding places for mosquitoes are so many and so universal that it is practically impossible for the ordinary Sanitary staff to deal with the question in a satisfactory manner. Their duties are many and of a very varied nature, in consequence of which it stands to reason that only a portion of their time can be given to anti-malarial measures. This is not enough. If mosquitoes are to be seriously combated, a determined and constant attack must be made on them and this can only be done by whole-time men. Moreover, such men must possess an extensive knowledge of all likely breeding places and also considerable intelligence. It is not enough to make spasmodic attacks—the effort should be a sustained one. As a step in this direction four gangs, consisting of a Sub-Inspector and four men in each have been organised to deal with mosquito breeding areas. The whole of their working day is devoted to this object. It must be remembered that their work is supplementary to that of the Sanitary staff and not in lieu of it. Four gangs, however, are quite insufficient for the whole City, but under existing circumstances I am unable to augment this special establishment without still further weakening the Conservancy Branch. I am submitting proposals to the Commissioner for the creation of a special anti-malarial staff to be placed under the immediate control of one of the assistants to the Health Officer, working, ofcourse, under the General Supervision of the Executive Health Officer himself. My proposal is that a special course of two or three lectures and demonstrations should be given to the Sub-Inspectors in charge of the gangs in order to make them thoroughly conversant with the main varieties of mosquitoes and the breeding places thereof. In my opinion the appoinment of so-called outside experts is quite unnecessary. It is purely a question of the staff. I have ample evidence to prove that even on the small scale possible at present a marked diminution in the number of mosquitoes has been noticed in the areas in which these gangs are operating. The cost is likely to be more than recovered in the saving of life, and of loss of labour and—in the lessening of the gradual undermining of the constitution of the inhabitants. This proposed permanent staff will deal with the smaller breeding places and if it is to be of any use, it must be of sufficient size to enable this department to attack larvæ vigorously and simultaneously all over the Island. The provisions of the Municipal Act are being and must continue to be exercised in those cases where written requests fail to produce the desired effect. I have, while discussing breeding places, briefly indicated the measures necessary. In regard to wells, the Section of the Act applicable is enforced by the Commissioner through the Standing Committee and it is a matter for the serious consideration of that Committee. As already mentioned large marshes should be drained, deep ended or filled up. Unlicensed stables are under consideration at present. On the subject of the necessity of remodelling the storm-water catch-pits and the manner in which such is to be carried out, if necessary, the Executive Engineer is more qualified to express an opinion. The continuous treatment of all children found to be suffering from enlargement of the spleen is an important matter, and in the Municipal Dispensaries the free use of quinine is strongly urged as a prophylactic measure. A continuous cempaign of the lines I have indicated will not only lessen malaria—but will remove other mosquito-borne diseases as well as contributing to the increased comfort of residents.

At 3-40 just as the President signed the minutes the Commissioner said that according to the wish of the Corporation expressed on the last occasion the acting Health Officer, Dr. Goldsmith had written out his remarks and he had an adequate number of the printed copies of these remarks which might be circulated among the members.

Dr. Goldsmith's remarks were:

As suggested at the close of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held on Thursday last, the 15th instant, I beg to be allowed to make the following observations in reply to the remarks made by the various speakers:—

Dr. Sukhia, in moving that the report be recorded, remarked on the important part played by the drains and sewers of this City in breeding mosquitoes and further remarked that the Acting Health Officer was in complete accord with him in his desire to have the storm-water catchpits abolished. In my quarterly report now before the Corporation, I have remarked that it cannot be denied that the storm-water drains of this City do to a certain extent assist the breeding of mosquitoes, the part played by them however, is comparatively small and is confined more or less to the concluding period of the monsoon. Dr. Sukhia, I fear, must have misunderstood the purport of my remarks to him on the subject of the abolition of these storm-water entrances. Such an ideal method of prevention would of necessity be effective, but as I have indicated in my report the ideal and the practical are frequently incompatible.

I regret I am not entitled to the words of commendation that fell from Dr. Sukhia on the subject of the quarry holes in the B. B. & C. I. Railway compound. Dr. Turner drew the attention of the Company to this matter in 1907. The only action taken by me was to put further pressure on the Company through the Municipal Commissioner. I am pleased to record that this pressure has had the desired effect.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Dr. Dadachanji had some valuable remarks to communicate to the Corporation. I do not, however, consider it necessary to comment on them as practically every point raised by these two gentlemen has been fully discussed by me in the quarterly report now being considered, a perusal of which will show that I am in complete accord with them in regard to the value of an extensive and sustained campaign against mosquitoes.

Some of Captain Liston's refreshing remarks demand a reply however, as he appears to labour under considerable misapprehension.

Captain Liston stated "attempts have been made to throw the responsibility which naturally devolved on the Health Department on to the shoulders of the Railway Companies, Dock Contractors, etc." I presume Captain Liston includes in the etc. the St. George's Hospital compound.

The Health Department has many responsibilities but at present I fail to see how we can be held responsible for the huge excavations which necessarily accompany the construction of a dock. Nor can we be held responsible for the existence of quarry holes, leaking tanks, etc., in the Railway yards nor yet again for the undue and unnecessary accumulations of barrels, empty tins, iron basins, etc., found in the compound of St. George's Hospital.

I fully admit the responsibility of this department for searching for such breeding places of mosquitoes and for at once notifying those responsible of the existence of such when found. I can confidently assert that the correspondence on record in this office shows conclusively that this Department has been fully alive to its duty in this respect. Further, during the period between writing to these responsible and the taking of action by them, this Department has adopted every measure possible to destroy larvæ found—and also to prevent the creation of more. Moreover very frequent inspections are made to see that those responsible are carrying out the measures demanded.

Captain Liston at a later period comments on the statement. "Besides these measures, as already reported, all house gullies and traps are being regularly and systematically pesterined, and the house wall on either side to the height of two feet or more."

If a little time were spent by this speaker in the examination of the gully traps of the City it would doubtless result in that gentleman becoming possessed of the knowledge that mosquitoes do breed in such places. Am I to understand that Captain Liston desires such larvæ to be left in peaceful seclusion?

As to the pesterining of walls to a height of two feet or more, I may be permitted to remark that, as a general sanitary measure, in many instances such a course is eminently desirable. The filthy condition of many of the walls adjoining the gullies of this City is such as to render it imperative to flush the gullies and walls, and afterwards apply pesterine It is, I presume, possible for both measures to be carried out at one and the same time.

In regard to the penultimate para. of my report, Captain Liston observes "reading it one might imagine that the Parel Laboratory had been consulted in the matter. I desire to inform the Corporation that this has not been the case, but that quite independently of the Health Department, but with the kind assistance of Colonel Collie, when my staff and I could find time—generally Sundays and holidays—we endeavoured to ascertain what species of anopheles mosquitoes was spreading the disease, I offered assistance to the Health Department to determine for them the species for any larvæ that they might find in wells or drains, but up to this time we have not been favoured with a single specimen."

I may remind Captain Liston that, in the course of a verbal discussion on malaria, he remarked that he was at present working with the view to determine which variety or varieties of mosquitoes were carrying the infection. I may further remind him that I asked to be informed at once when he had concluded his investigations. Captain Liston very kindly complied with his request at the earliest opportunity.

In regard to the absence of specimens sent from this office, it is unnecessary for me to remind the Corporation that working in conjunction with the Health Department there is a highly qualified Analyst and Bacteriologist. All the samples taken by this Department have been submitted to that officer and reported on by him. In view of this fact the implication of negligence conveyed in Captain Liston's remarks appears somewhat misplaced, Captain Liston remarks on the pleasure he derives from the belief that the climax of epidemic has been reached. I am happy to share that pleasure with him, but I am unable to entirely agree with him as to the cause which appears to have produced that highly desirable state of affairs.

Captain Liston attributes it entirely to the advent of weather unfavourable to the development of mosquitoes, and in support of that theory remarks that "last Sunday we were only able to capture some thirty specimens of the fever carrying species where not long ago it was possible to capture one hundred with ease. This is very satisfactory reading, but it must be remarked that had Captain Liston descended from the general to the particular and mentioned the exact locality in which he pursued the mosquitoes, light might possibly have been thrown on other causes at work in producing such results. If the context may be taken as a clue to indicating the locality one might be justified in assuming that measures, enforced by this Department had, in a great measure, a contributory influence.

The harrowing picture drawn by Captain Liston in his opening remarks would appear to indicate that this City is going from bad to worse in matters appertaining to the health of the inhabitants. It is interesting to see how far this is founded on fact, under that purpose I append a table giving the death-rate per 1,000 for the years 1896-1907 both inclusive, and for the nine months of the curent year:—

Year.		Year.	
1896	40·71	1903	65·09
1897	58·28	1904	54·99
1898	63·28	1905	61·54
1899	68·07	1906	54·07
1900	96·55	1907	39·56
1901	75·66	1908(9 months)	41·35
1902	62·38		

The average death-rate for the last four months is 31·44 per 1,000, and remembering that the death-rates for October, November and December are, as a rule, comparatively low, striking an average over the three preceding months, the death-rate for this year, in the absence of any unforeseen event, will approximately be 38·48.

At no time for many years has the death-rate of this City been so low as it has been during the last three or four months.

It will further be noticed that if the death-rate for this year results in a figure approximating the estimated one this year will prove to be the healthiest experienced by this City since the year 1896.

These figures hardly justify the remark that the "peesent" state of matters is so bad that the most radical reform is necessary.

The use of such irresponsible and highly embellished language as employed by Captain Liston is to be regretted more specially when his statements are at variance with the true facts.

In remarking that no special staff has been organised, Captain Liston evidently speaks without knowledge, nor is he correct in stating that spasmodic efforts only have been made.

SUMMARY OF THE MEASURES TAKEN TO LESSEN THE PREVALENCE OF MALARIA.

(1) This work is done by the ordinary staff as part of their routine duties. Anti-malarial measures have not been confined to the Fort area by any means. When the varied duties of the Sanitary staff are taken into consideration it will readily be seen that only a portion of their time can be devoted to this object. It is impossible that it can be otherwise. In my report I have described the measures taken and proposed to be taken to meet this situation. The sanitary staff and the Deputy Health Officers are well acquainted with the various breeding places of mosquitoes and diligent search is made by them in their respective wards.

It is necessary that I should lay before the Corporation some of the difficulties under which this Department works in regard to these measures.

In the first place, we have no power to ourselves remove or remedy the hundred and one breeding places that exist in many compounds, etc. What is done is that a letter is addressed to those responsible requesting them to remove the source of nuisance, and in the meantime any larvæ found by us are destroyed and a constant watch is kept over such places until the reforms demanded are complied with.

Another difficulty lies in the wells in private houses and elsewhere; these can only be dealt with compulsorily through the Standing Committee. I am pleased to be able to record that many of the owners of wells in the Fort area have voluntarily given permission to our staff to treat their wells with pesterine. This however can only be a temporary measure and in my quarterly report I have suggested a more permanent and effective method of dealing with wells proved to be breeding places.

Both the special staff and the Sanitary staff systematically treat all pools found by them. It is hardly necessary perhaps to point out that this is a matter of considerable difficulty in the showery weather which accompanies the conclusion of the monsoon, as the work done is liable to be nullified by a heavy fall of rain at a subsequent date. This cannot be obviated however as it would be impolitic to leave untreated a pool in which larvæ have been found.

The extensive building operations that are going on in this City add considerably to the difficulties experienced by us, but as far as possible all such places are dealt with.

Systematic examinations are made to see whether the cisterns and storage tanks are kept covered and in those cases where such is not so the owners are written to and requested to remedy the defect and any larvæ found are destroyed.

In regard to the danger arising from unlicensed bullock stables, etc., as I have already mentioned, this question is under consideration with the view to amending the existing bye-laws, and to make proposals with the object of abolishing such places entirely.

In view of the fact that larvæ have been found in the storm water catchpits these places are treated with pesterine at the concluding period of the monsoon. The same remarks in regard to pools are applicable here.

Search is made for other breeding places mentioned in my quarterly report and when found suitable measures are adopted as far as possible.

It is unecessary for me to repeat the measures taken to deal with the new dock works, G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway compounds, the St. George's Hospital compound, the house gully traps, and the reservoirs and sceptic tank installations as these are well-known to the Corporation.

Pamphlets are distributed to house-holders describing the various precautions that should be taken to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes and in all the Municipal dispensaries the use of quinine as a prophylactic is urged, this is also urged on all those who write to us complaining of the prevalence of malaria.

I have discussed the additional measures that are necessary in my report for the quarter ending September 30th, 1908.

B. K. GOLDSMITH,
Ag. Executive Health Offic.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that if the Health Officer or his assistant were present at the meeting and addressed the board, the members would have followed him. But just as they were resuming the consideration a long printed speech was given to them. What were the Corporation to do? Study it there and then and in the meantime no work to be proceeded with?

The Commissioner remarked that Dr, Turner had returned to duty and as the report and remarks were from the Acting Health Officer, Dr. Goldsmith, he (Dr. Turner) could not addrsss them. But he would suggest that the Secretary might read the remarks and the members would follow the same.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit suggested that the Corporation should resolve into a whole-house Committee to consider this question as it was a very important one.

Ultimately it was decided on the motion of Sir Perezeshah Mehta to resume the consideration of this question at 4-40 and in the mean time the Corporation proceeded with the other items of minor importance on the agenda.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT SUB-ORDINATE STAFF.

On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta, the following report of the Committee regarding the reorganization of the sub-ordinate staff of the Health Department, was adopted:—

The Committee in their report stated the Acting Commissioner Mr. Edwardes having called attention to the fact that the Health Officer did not entirely agree with him in the proposals made by him, the Committee thought it desirable to invite Mr. Sheppard's views in respect of the proposals, and after carefully considering the report made by him on the subject, the Committee beg to recommend that the staff embodied in the statement appended to this report may be sanctioned for the permanent organization of he Department. They also beg to recommend that the Corporation should express their opinion that in filling up the appointments of Sanitary Inspectors and Conservancy Inspectors, the claims of qualified medical men and qualified Veterinary graduates respectively should be considered, and that only qualified men should be appointed to the posts of Veterinary Inspectors. The Committee may explain that the chief point of difference between the Acting Commissioner and the Health Officer was in regard to the employment of the three Chief Inspectors. Mr. Edwardes was of opinion that the appointments were not necessary and the Health Officer thought they were. Mr. Sheppard also proposed to retain them, and it will be seen from the note appended to the statement that the Committee propose to retain these appointments on the understanding that they will be abolished as they are vacated by the present incumbents.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated the 18th September regarding the proposal that the pay and the personal allowance of the Superintendent of Markets be treated as consolidated pay and that the salary of the appointment be fixed until it was vacated by the persent incumbent, Mr. Douglas Bennett, at Rs. 700 per month with effect from the commencement of ths present financial year. Sir P. Mehta observed that Mr. Douglas Bennett had rendered very useful ervices and the members might do well in accepting his proposition which was a recommendation of the Commissioner.

The proposition being seconded was put to the vote and carried.

At 4-40 the President remarked that they should now resume debate on the proposition of Dr. Sukhia and the amendment proposed by Dr. Jehangir Cursetji.

The proposition was: "That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 17207, dated the 29th August 1908, forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer, No. 13203, dated the 25th August 1908 regarding the prevalence of malarial fever round about Frere Road and in Fort North be "recorded," and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation will await the further report proposed to be made by the Health Officer on completion of experiments. (2.) That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the Railway Companies have complied with the requisitions made by the Health Department and, if not, what further action he proposes to take in the matter. That the Commissioner be asked to request Government to appoint a small Committee of experts (Government officials and nono-ficials) to investigate fully into the causes of continued prevalence of malaria in Fort North and near the New Docks, and to suggest remedies for its abatement and prevention so far as possible and to report generally. The motion was seconded by Capt. W. G. Liston.

The amendment, proposed by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, and seconded by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was:—That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 17207, dated the 29th August 1908, forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer, regarding the prevalence of malarial fever round about Frere Road and in Fort North, be "recorded." (2). That the Corporation are of opinion that more energetic and effective measures than are indicated in the report are necessary to combat the present virulent outbreaks of fever in Frere Road, Fort North, and several other parts of the City, and the Commissioner be therefore requested to submit to the Corporation at as early a date as possible a detailed scheme for a properly organised and systematic plan of campaign against malaria and the probable cost of carrying it out.

(3.) That in the meanwhile, he be requested to open immediate correspondence with the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust and Government, inviting their zealous co-operation and monetary support in the intended operations and to urge upon Government the necessity of compelling the two Railway Companies, the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I., to at once carry out the measures suggested by the Executive Health Officer. (4.) That he be further requested to ask for the loan of the services of an expert in malarial work from Government, and to advise the Corporation as to the desirability of requisitioning the services of some eminent authority on malaria from England to organise, direct and help in the intended campaign. (5.) That the Corporation will be prepared on the recomt mendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary expunditure.

Dr. T. B. Nariman resuming the debate congratulated Dr. Goldsmith upon the optimistic spirit shown by him. From the speeches of the previous speakers he thought that they did not recognise the magnitude of the task the Corporation was called upon to undertake. He thought it was a gigantic task to fight against malaria in a city like Bombay with such a large population with diverse castes and creeds. Nor was it that the Health Department was unable to fight against malaria with their present small staff but that it was impossible for any Municipality with resources like theirs. Those who suggested a regular campaign against malaria had no idea as to what resources were required. According to expert opinion Bombay with a million of population would require something like Rs. 1,25,00,000. He knew of his personal knowledge that malaria was not prevalent in the Fort only, but it was found all over the town. Even in Colaba Station Hospital the Chief Medical Officer of that place informed him, there was a large number of patients suffering from malaria. The same officer informed him that the Colaba district was swarmed with mosquitoes. In conclusion he moved as an amendment to the effect that a Committee of one or two experts be appointed with a permanent staff under the Health Department to combat malaria.

The Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. R. Chichgar said that the Acting Health Officer deserved their thanks for submitting a complete report, and leaving aside one or two controversial points, it was a very useful record,

Lavern discovered in the human blood an animal parasite known as the Plasmodium Malaria. The most malignant forms of malarial fever are seen along the seacoast of tropical countries. It is particularly prevalent in low-lying swampy-regions, Marshes that are alternately flooded and drained imperfectly are usually malarial. Salt marshes of this character form some of the most dangerous regions known. Number of cases of malarial fever result from damp bottomlands, from alluvial plains under cultivation and from the margins of streams which are exposed during the dry season.

Notwithstanding the tendency of malaria to originate from marshes and low, wet ground, the rule is not invariable. Certain regions which apparently present every condition for malarial development are non-malarial. It has long been observed that a wind blowing from an unusual direction sometimes carries malaria into a region where it is crearly unknown. Many of these peculiarities in the development of malaria were difficult of explanation until the rcle of the mosquito in disseminating the Plasmodium was demonstrated in very recent years.

The mystery is now solved, that the infective principle was neither "miasm" or vapour nor even a light germ that could float in the air when dry, but a comparatively large, heavy, moist body, which could not be expected to float. It was demonstrated by experiment that the parasite could not enter the blood by way of the stomach. Water and food containing them were innocuous when swallowed.

The conveyance of malaria by winds and at long distances from malarial regions is readily explained by the fact that the anopheles, which are ready travelers, are blown.

Men protected by screens live in malarious regions with impunity, and sleep night after night in localities where it has been regarded as almost certain death to remain after dark. In that very dangerous region, the Campania, Dr. Sambron and a friend spent the nights from June to September, 1900 in a well screened hut, and escaped infection. In Havana, in the campaign against yellow-fever-bearing mosquitoes, all mosquitoes were killed as far as possible and their breeding places were destroyed.

After this continued certain destruction the death rate was reduced every year. A destruction of Japanese troops in Formosa was protected from mosquitoes for 161 days during the malarial season and entirely escaped the disease. An unprotected battalion in the same place developed during that time 259 cases of malaria. These are but a few of many similar proofs. The anopheles bites only at night. The anopheles are inclined to deposit their eggs in naturel pools, and puddles which do not become dry quickly. They seem to select water which contains green water plants, unlike the Culex, which is prone to select pools, cisterns or collections of water near human habitation. From the study of the habits of the anopheles it is clear that the most feasible method of extermination is by preventing the development of the larvæ. They may be most easily reached by seeking them in their habitat while in that state of development. The drainage of all pools and puddles therefore, so far as it is practical, should be the first measure taken. Bodies of water which cannot be drained may be made free of larvæ by sprinkling the surface with petroleum or with some other light oil. The oil quickly spreads over the surface and prevents the larvæ from getting access to the air, as it is for this necessary purpose that they come to the surface. A half spoonful of oil to a square yard is an ample amount. Fish eat the larvæ and in larger bodies of water where the use of oil is undesirable much may be done in prevention, by stocking the water with fish. In damp and marshy regions draining is the proper measure to apply. The methods necessary to attain success in this work are admirably described in an article in the "Century Magazine" for July 1902, upon the operations at Oyster Bay, Long Island, where the conditions were almost hopeless.

Sleeping rooms in the upper parts of the house are not touched by the anopheles as they fly low. The female anopheles hibernates and selects, for this purpose, the caves, cracks and corners of out-houses and barns. As these will be the progenitors of next year's race, their destruction is important. Much may be done in this direction by fumigating rooms and houses with sulphur and applying white-wash to out-houses.

Sir Bhlchandra Krishna said that they had heard remarks made to shirk the responsibility. Quotations were given from various sources, but they did not help them to take the proper courss. He would therefore move that a Committee be appointed of Capt. Liston and Major Ross in consultation with Health Officer to report on the subject.

Dr. Collie moved another amendment to the effect that the report be recorded and that they should await further reports on the subject from the Health Officer, It was not a wise thing, Col. Collie remarked, for practical and business men like them to undertake exhorbitant expenditure without definitely knowing what it was required for.

Mr. Manmohundas Ramji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Milne remarked that they must know what they were asked to do. Until there was a practical suggestion or scheme they could not decide the matter. He quoted the remarks of Dr. Goldsmith and said that he had suggested the appointment of experts, but they did not know what those experts were to do.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that Capt. Liston be asked in consultation with the Health Officer to draw up and suggest measures to fight malaria next season. This would be, Sir Phirozeshah remarked, the most practical and desirable course to adopt because until the preliminary lines were settled it was not possible to proceed in the matter.

Mr. D. Wacha and Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey supported Sir P. M. Mehta's amendment.

It being past six o'clock the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

MIRZA SHAJAAT ALI KHAN, acting Consul-General for Persia, is at Simla until the end of the current month.

"NOTHING for nothing and very little for sixpence" seems to be the motto of the Church Congress which has just been held at Manchester. An advertisement announces:—

"MEMBERS' TICKETS, 7s. 6d. each, admit to all meetings except to those arranged for Men, Women, Lads, Girls and Students."

Is there another sex in Manchester?

GUL AND SUGAR MAKING.

THE Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following leaflet:—Enquiries have recently been addressed to the Agricultural Department as to the relative profits to be obtained from gul-making and sugar-making by the Hadi process.

The following note has, accordingly, been prepared by My. G. N. Sahasrabudhe of the Bombay Agricultural Department, and is published for general information. It deals with conditions prevailing in the Poona District.

ESTIMATED PROFITS FROM ONE ACRE OF SUGARCANE—

(1) BY GUL MANUFACTURE;
(2) BY SUGAR MANUFACTURE (HADI PROCESS.)

Cost of producing the sugarcane.

	Rs.
Cultivation	120
Manure	200
Irrigation	40
Total Rs. ...	360

Taking an average crop at 80,000lbs. of cane, 80,000 lbs. of cane will give 56,000 lbs. of juice.

GUL-MAKING ACCOUNTS FOR ONE ACRE OF CANE.

Taking the average contract rates for cutting, crushing and gul-making, in vogue in Poona District last season, together with the hire of the mill, pans, etc., the cost of the above operations amount to

	Rs.
56,000 lbs. of juice will produce 40 pallas of gul, the marketing charges on which at 10 annas a palla amount to...	25
Total ...	109
Add cost of producing the cane ...	360
Total cost ...	469
Value of 40 pallas of gul at Rs. 18 per palla	720
Net profit per acre Rs. 720—Rs. 469=	251

SUGAR MAKING ACCOUNTS FOR ONE ACRE (Hadi process.)

One Hadi evaporating battery is capable of boiling down 6,400 lbs. of juice per day producing 1,280 lbs, of rab so that to work up 56,000 lbs. of juice about 9 days will be required, and 11,200 lbs. of rab will be produced.

11,200 lbs. of rab when cured by a turbine yields on an average 46 per cent. of sugar, i. e., 20 pallas of sugar and 6,000 lbs. of molasses.

Assuming that this molasses will yield 60 per cent. 2nd quality gul 15 pallas of 2nd quality gul will be produced,

Cost of producing 20 pallas sugar and 15 pallas gul:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cutting and crushing 80,000 lbs. cane ...	63	0	0
Boiling down 56,000 lbs. juice ...	28	0	0
Caring 11,200 lbs. of rab by 3 turbines	93	0	0
Boiling 6,000 lbs. of molasses ...	4	8	0
Marketing charges	22	8	0
Interest and depreciation ...	25	0	0
Total	236	0	0
Add cost of producing cane..	360	0	0
Total cost ...	596	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of 20 pallas of sugar at Rs. 27 per palla	540	0	0
Value of 15 pallas 2nd quality gul at Rs. 16 per palla ...	240	0	0
Total value ...	780	0	0

Net profit per acre Rs. 780—Rs. 596 = Rs. 184.

These calculations have been made on the basis of the figures given by Mr. Hadi and adjusted to the conditions prevailing in the Poona District, both as regards the rate of wages and the prices obtained in Poona for the manufactured article.

It should here be noted that the capital outlay required for purchasing the Hadi plant necessary for the operations mentioned above is about Rs. 2,200 and will deal annually with about 13 1-2 acres of sugarcane; while in the case of gul-making the capital cost of the plant required to deal with 13 1-2 acres is only Rs. 250. The item "interest and depreciation" shown above is calculated on the assumption that the sugar-making season is 120 days per annum and that the operations detailed above last for 9 days.

On the other hand it should be remembered that in the Hadi process manual labour is largely used and that the rate of wages is at present high in the Poona District. It is probable that the Hadi process would pay better where the rate of wages is lower, and might be considerably cheapened if conducted on a larger scale with mechanical power substituted, where possible, for manual power. This, however, means a larger capital outlay and would remove the process still further from the hands of the cultivator.

From the above it will be seen that at present prices for gul and sugar it is more profitable to make gul than sugar in the Poona District.

It remains to be seen whether the high rates at present obtained for gul will remain

BY THE WAY.

AUTUMN—THE CHOLERA SEASON.

It is a singular fact that the autumn has proved the season most favourable to the spread of the cholera in England. It was at Sunderland in October 1831 that cholera first made its apperance in the country and no fewer than 52,547 deaths resulted. The next visitation took place in September 1849, when in London alone over 13,000 deaths were registered ere the disease was overcome. The North of England suffered severely in September 1853 from an outbreak which spread to the Metropolis a twelvemonth later and resulted in another heavy deathroll. Although in 1866 the disease broke out somewhat earlier its virulence continued unabated through the autumn, a clean bill of health not being claimed for the Metropolis until December.

"THE HOLY MOUNTAIN."

Athos, the Holy Mountain, where no woman may set her foot, the shelter of hermits and haters of the world, is likely in a few years, according to a writer in the October "Sunday at Home," to lose most of its remoteness and mediæval charm. Served by regular steamship calls, visited by holiday tourists, and overrun with Rusian emissaries, Athos may become a spring resort or a hotbed of political intrigue. Even the buildings and works, of art are not everlasting, and the frequent earthquakes and fires have already left disappointingly little of what must once have been there. Nevertheless the mount retains a beauty and interest unmatched elsewhere, and happy is the man who is able to visit it.

THE MONASTERIES.

There are twenty monasteries on Athos, which form a kind of republic, each sending a representative to sit on the council at Caryes. This body does not interfere with the home affairs of the monasteries which are controlled by the various abbots according to their own rule. No account is thus taken of the size of the monasteries, so that the Russian monastry with 2,000 monks has no advantage over Philotheou with forty. The monasteries are divided into two classes. In one everything (beyond such trifles as books and pictures) is held in common, meals are taken in the refectory, no meat is eaten, and smoking is (not always effectively) forbidden. In the other each monk has his own piece of garden and his own servant who cooks for him and generally succeeds him on his death.

A FAMILIAR STORY ESTABLISHED.

The familiar story of the golfer and the friendly crow, which picks a ball out of a bunker and tees it carefully on the bank or lays it on the green, has never been throughly established till now. St. Andrews confutes sceptics who have classed this anecdote with fishing stories. Recently we learn from the "Glasgow Herald," Mr. W. M. Greig, while playing to the twelfth hole, saw his tee shot pounced upon by "a large hooded crow," which soared into the air with the ball. "Unable, however, to sustain the weight for long, the bird dropped with the ball to the green towards which Mr. Greig was playing, and left it there." This enabled Mr. Greig to win the hole.

WHITE POTS AND BLACK KETTLES.

"Much is said in these days about the half-education of Bengalis and other Indian natives, but when we look at our own people and see vast numbers of them given over to the 'missing word,' or the 'missing line,' craze, and filling their leisure with anxious and excited efforts to win these prizes, can we be quite contented with the state of education among Anglo-Saxons?" asks the "Westminster Gazette."

PREMIER AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Prime Minister has sent a letter to the Liberal candidate at Newcastle, saying:—"During the present year we have already secured the assent of Parliament to the establishment of a system of Old-Age Pensions. Before the Session closes we shall do our best to put on the Statute-book our Licensing Bill. There are several other social problems immediately ahead of us which call for, and will in turn receive, equally drastic handling. Among them none is more urgent than the question of unemployment. You can remind the electors that the Government are pledged to deal with that matter, and you can assure them that it is receiving the most earnest and anxious consideration, with a view to the framing and early presentation to Parliament of practical legislative proposals."

TOO GODLY TO CUT COAL.

"There was such a thing as sanctified play as well as sanctified labour," said Rev. J. Edwards, of Porth, speaking at Holyhead. "During the recent revival he had seen men in the Rhondda Valley too godly to cut coal. The right name for such 'godliness' was 'laziness.' There was no need for the young man when admitted to Church membership to forego any legitimate pleasure for which his nature craved. Young people were something better than machines to be always governed in all their movements by fixed laws."

THE LAST ILLUSION.

[Some marine zoologis's at the Philadelphia Academy have made the discovery that the whelk battens on the oyster.]

The fond illusions of our guileless youth
Are passing slowly from us, one by one;
And, sorrowing, we see where lies the truth,
And what beliefs to nourish, what to shun.
We've learnt that thorns are h'd beneath the rose;
The weather forecast we're afraid to trust;
We're sceptical when doctors diagnose;
And racing tips but fill us with disgust.
But now at last, to crown all other woes
This dear tradition goes!

Since poets we found in what was weird,
And walked where naphtha-lamps are wont to flare,
The wild, elusive whelk we all revered,
And held its virtues far beyond compare.
Its delicacy charmed us—from afar!
We loved its placid, somewhat slimy mien;
It had no vice our happiness to mar;
In direct ated mood it ne'er was seen—
Or so we thought; but now the experts make
Us see our sad mistake.

Deceit'ul mollusc! hitherto you've hid
Your brutal nature, lurking in your shell,
And we have left you ms ling amid
The natives that we've learnt to love so well
But now, in Philadelphia, they say
That you attack your neighbour in his sleep,
And that upon your unsusp cting prey,
Unarmed with chablis and brown-bread, you creep!
If your placidity can thus deceive,
In what "can" we believe?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ROMANCE OF LACE.

By no means the least fascinating or enthralling of histories is the history of lace. If old furniture or old china are absorbing studies, old lace is with some almost a passion, and few women can plead guilty to indifference when the chance of acquiring a rare specimen comes their way. As a matter of fact, lace has played a large part in the story of nations. It has been the hobby of queens, the treasure of the Church, and the life and bread of thousands of families from generation to generation and now that the awakening of Englishwomen has come to the beauties of the priceless specimens which the country contains in its museums and galleries, it is well for every one to know something of their origin. Mrs. Lowes has given a mine of informtion of the most instructive and enthralling description in her "Chats on Old Lace and Needlework" (T. Fisher Unwin). There is more charm and romance between the two covers of her book than there is in many a tale of Court gallantry or hairbreadth adventure and even to the most indifferent or ignorant on the subject it will prove capital reading. In these days, when Valenciennes lace has risen again to the apex of popularity, it is interesting to learn how in the old times, when human life was accounted so cheap, the lace workers toiled in dark, damp, cellars at their fairy webs, the moist atmosphere being thought necessary to prevent the tiny thread from snapping and destroying the pattern, and before thirty years had passed over their heads the workers found themselves nearly blind and quite useless, and were bound to retire from the struggle for ever.

THE COST.

If human life was cheap, however, the lace produced in this manner was excessively costly, and the author tells us that a pair of ruffles for a gentleman's coat would sell for 4,000 livres, while in the days when Mme. du Barri queened it at Versailles the amount of lace for a headdress cost 2,400 livres. Great sums were paid, too in England in the reign of William and Mary, the Queen's lace bill in one year amounting to £1,918, while in the days of James I, many gentlemen sold estates to buy lace for their own personal adornment. After the accession of Queen Anne the schools of lace in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Northamptonshire sprang into being, and the foundations of good lace making in England were laid, while Queen Charlotte likewise patronised English makes, wearing "head and lappets" from Devonshire when she first came to England, and ordering a magnificent lace gown to be made for her. Not the least attractive part of the volume is the chapter on "How to Identify Lace." This is rendered more helpful from the fact that the pages are richly interspersed throughout with admirable photographic illustrations of lace and embroidery, while a charming coloured picture of Mary Sydney, Countess of Pembroke, from the original attributed to Marc Gheeraedts, forms the frontispiece.

DR. SVEN HEDIN IN TIBET.

"Harper's Magazine" contains a paper by Dr. Sven Hedin on his discoveries in Tibet. The most important discovery he made in traversing diagonally the whole of Tibet was a gigantic chain of mountains, which he crossed by a pass over 90,000 ft. high. He says:—"It sounds strange, when one considers how thoroughly the world has been explored, that in the year 1907 it should be vouchsafed to anyone practically to discover a range of mountains 2,000 miles long, and the surprise of the discovery is intensified rather than diminished by the fact that here and there the country traversed was already known. And let us remember that such a discovery cannot be made again, for there is no blank space big enough on the map of the world to contain such a range of mountains." To this range he extends the name already given to its highest point, namely, Nin Chen Tangla.

Attempts were made by the Chinese authorities to stop his advance to the most sacred spots of Tibet; but, partly by passes, and partly by trespassing on forbidden ground—"We went down and camped by the edge of the holy lake Manasarowar, the most holy and the most famous of all the lakes in the world, the goal of countless Hindu pilgrims' welfare and desire, a lake which has been celebrated in religious hymns ever since the time of the Vedas, and a lake which even by the followers of the Lama is looked upon as the home of the gods!"

The visit stirred him to unwonted enthusiasm:—"Shut in between two of the greatest mountains in the world, Kailas in the north, and Gurla-Mandhata in the south, and between the chains from which these mountains raise their heads crowned with dazzling eternal snow, stretches out the holy lake, almost round in form, and nearly 25 kilometres in diameter. I was often near weeping for joy at the sight of this wonderful landscape of surpassing grandeur and I cherished a secret hope to be able one day to describe it in words for others to be able in my insignificance to utter a feeble and faltering word of praise of the Almighty. How came Manasarowar and Kailas to become objects of divine worship in two so different religions as Hinduism and Lamaism, if each in its own special way did not appeal to and impress the human mind by its marvellous beauty, and did not seem to be rather a part of heaven than of earth? A bath in the lake insures Hindus immunity from sin; a pilgrimage round the mountain of the lake in the same direction as the hands of a clock frees the Tibetan from the tortures of purgatory, and permits him after death to sit for all eternity at the feet of the gods and eat tsamba out of golden dishes."

He spent a month on the shores of this lake:—"I learned to know this priceless pearl among the lakes of the earth in the morning light as well as at sunset; in storm, in raging hurricane, when the waves were as high as houses; when the water lay in the sunshine like a looking-glass; by moonlight, when the mountains stood up like fantastic ghosts as the red and golden light of evening had faded in the west. Oh, what a wonderful lake it was! I have no words to describe it—till my dying day I shall never forget it, and even now it is in my mind as a legend, a poem, and a song. Nothing that I can recall through all my wanderings can compare with the overwhelming beauty of this night journey. It was like listening to the silent and yet mighty throbs of the heart of Nature, to feel her pulse grow numb in the clasp of night and revive in the morning glow. It seemed as though this landscape, ever changing as the hours crept slowly by, were unreal; as though it no longer belonged to this earth; but lay on the borders of the world beyond—nearer to heaven, the region of dreams and fantasies, of hopes and longings, a mysterious fairyland, rather than to this earth of men and sinners, of worldliness and vanity. The moon passed on her way and her silver white track quivered and shook. The hour of midnight struck and the day came on. It dawned ever so softly over the eastern mountains, and their silhouettes stood out as clearly as though they had been cut out in black paper. Day came up in the east, and the power of the night was over. It would need a witch's paint-brush and magic colors to portray the picture which appeared before my eyes as Curla Mandhata's top caught the first golden rays of the rising sun. In the red of morning the mountain had stood white and cold with its snows and tongues of ice, but now! in an instant the utmost tops began; to glow with the red-purple of molten iron. This purple mantle began slowly to enfold the sides of the mountain: and the fleecy white morning clouds, floating lower down the mountain free as the ring of Saturn and casting shadows on the precipices, were tinged with gold also, and turned to purple in a manner that no human being could discribe. So the sun rose and day spread over the lake, bringing beauty and warmth after a chilly night."

THE TWO SERVICES.

It seems doubtful after all whether Dover is, in January, to become a permanent station for six battleships of the Home Fleet. A few days ago it was announced that an official intimation had been received to this effect, but apparently the report originated in consequence of the King's Harbourmaster having been directed to lay down four battleship moorings in the outer line, and for the work to be completed by January. Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, states that he "knows nothing of such an arrangement" as a division of six battleships of his command taking up permanent quarters in Dover naval harbour in January, and the Admiralty also "refuse to confirm the battleship statement and deny that official information has been sent to Dover." That a portion of the Nore Division of the Home Fleet will eventually make considerable use of Dover Harbour is highly probable, but this strategic movement is not likely to be inaugurated until the eastern entrance to the harbour is completed, which will be about next midsummer. The importance of the subject will no doubt lead to a question being asked on the re-assembling of Parliament.

THE STANDARD OF RECRUITS.

Recruits for the Royal Navy continue to be forthcoming in such large numbers that the Admiralty have again been able to increase the height and chest measurement of boys by half an inch. This official intimation is made at an opportune moment, in view of an impression which prevails in some Continental quarters that the British naval authorities are experiencing a great difficulty in keeping up the personnel of the Fleet at the required strength. The fact is that the Admiralty are in a position to reject a large number of desirable candidates owing to the supply being in excess of the demand for practically every branch of the service, notwithstanding that within the last year or two the physical standard has been raised and more exacting conditions have been imposed as regards the general qualifications of candidates. At a low computation, it may be stated that for every boy accepted for service six are rejected, not because they are considered undesirable, but owing to the authorities being in a position to pick and chose the very best. The requirements of the service are also being fully met with candidates for the skilled branches, and the recruiting agents experience no difficulty in presenting for medical examination men and boys of splendid physique and good bearing.

RELATIVE GUN POWER OF BATTLESHIPS.

The British Navy will soon have to look to its laurels in the matter of gunning its capital ships, if we are to keep the lead that has so long been ours almost without question. Two foreign first class battleships have taken the water from the date our latest improved "Dreadnought," the "St Vincent," was launched, and each of these ships is better armed and will throw a greater total amount of metal in one round from all guns than the British ship. The "Minas Geraes," the Brazilian battleship, has twelve 12in and twenty-two 4·7in. guns, throwing a total weight of 11,080lbs. of shot, as compared with the 9,000lbs of the "St Vincent," with her ten 12in. and twenty 4in guns. The "Rheinland," recently launched at Stettin for the German Navy, is also inferior in her total weight of metal, in a simultaneous discharge to the "Minas Geraes," as the German battleship can throw 10,704lbs. only. This latter, however, it will be observed, is 1,704lbs. superior to the British "St. Vincent," although the German ship is 1,300 tons smaller in displacement. The armament of the "Rheinland" is twelve 11in. guns as a primary armament, with twelve 6·7in. as a secondary battery. The Germans are following the example of the Japanese in adhering to a secondary battery of medium-sized guns. The 6.7in. guns of the "Rheinland" throw a projectile of 130lbs., as against the 25lbs. of our 4in. anti-torpedo guns carried by the "St. Vincent." At medium ranges these 6·7in guns, if fired rapidly and accurately, would be a great factor in demoralising the crew of an enemy's, ship, besides destroying all exposed fittings, even if the main armour was never pierced. The muzzle-velocity of the 11in. German gun is 3'200ft., as compared with the 2,900 of the British 12in. weapons.

ECONOMY AGAIN.

The Radical organs are already telling us that the season is approaching, if it has not already arrived, when the great spending departments of the State will begin to look round with an idea of economy—so called—and of further lopping off parts of the military organisation. As is well known, there is a strong party ever ready to put pressure upon Mr. Haldane, and it is even said that it has been intimated to him that military outlay must next year be reduced by three million pounds. The military authorities will therefore have to make a strong stand, and we hope they are prepared to fight with their backs to the wall, and die rather than surrender. They must remember that above the bickerings of parties rises the supreme interest of the State and that as the servants of the State they owe a duty to it in protecting the interest that are attacked. The old rumours are again rife, and we hear of suggested disbandments of the Royal Horse Guards Blue and the Irish Guards, and the further mutilation of the Royal Garrison Artillery. Perhaps when we remember the condemned battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the date for whose annihilation Mr. Haldane has never been willing to fix, we may hope that threatened battalions will live long and disappoint the eager persons who are ready to destroy them. But, even if the Blues and the Irish Guards should go, no such economies will be effected as the Radical "Forwards" desire. We hope the Army Council will speak out plainly on this matter so that the proposals now put forward may never see the light as practical propositions.

MORE DISBANDMENTS ASKED FOR.

The Radicals, having tasted blood, are eager in their fray, and some battalions having been disbanded they think others may follow, and that one cavalry regiment and four infantry battalions being under orders to return Home from South Africa others may return after them. They point out what every soldier knows, that the maintenance of troops costs more in South Africa than at Home, owing to the despatch of reliefs and drafts, the transport of stores, special allowances, and many other matters, while, of course, they are kept upon a higher establishment. Mr. Haldane is being invited still further to denude South Africa upon the specious plea that if the Colonies cannot defend themselves they do not deserve independence. If there is a native danger, the South African colonists must meet it; and as to danger from a rising of the Dutch population' they are bidden to remember that the troops now in South Africa would be no safeguard, and that they are not maintained in the country for any such purpose. Probably next year something like half a million will be saved upon the South African garrison owing to the bringing Home of the troops, and considerable urgency is being used to enforce upon Mr. Haldane the desirability of saving from £200,000 to £400,000 more, according to the number of units withdrawn. It is further argued that if these troops were brought Home they should be put upon a greatly reduced establishment, being surplus to the Expeditionary Force. We know the dangers of any such view of the question. Things which are surplus may often be thought unnecessary, and if Mr. Haldane has surplus troops at Home his antimilitarist followers, or would-be leaders, will bid him make haste to destroy them.

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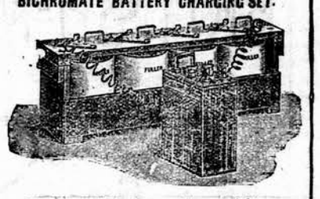

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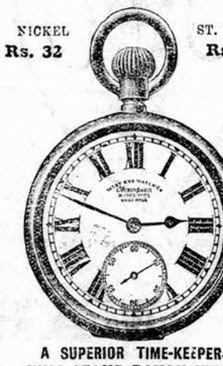

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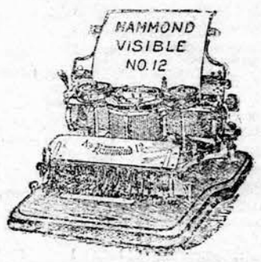

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Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PAR'S.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficience of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of proneness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, sunspots and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, tetters, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of tone and energy, peculiar physical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications, [illegible] impotency or wasted [illegible]. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, [illegible] and all diseases of the sexual organs, and is profusely illustrated with anatomical engravings. Sent post free to any address on receipt of [illegible] in stamps. Address, The Secretary, The New Britain and Nerve Food Co., Ltd., 17, The Minories, London, E.C., England. Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [19TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs.....	5,730	Aden	O. Heerjee.
Gold coins	1,893		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th July

Money :–

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 38 lacs. In the open market money is offered, for a month fixed, at 2 per cent per annum.

Exchange :–

The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T. and for demand bank bills and 1s. 4 1-16d for 3 months' sight credits. Bills however have been very scarce and at the close there are buyers at 1s. 4 1-32d 3 months' sight, but few sellers. In the morning there was an early enquiry for bank wire and although business was done to a moderate extent at 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T., one bank after another reduced its selling rate to 1s. 3 27-32 T.T, which is the quotation at the close. Far Eastern rates are unsettled.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—20 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :–

The Market opened at 95 1-8 ready and 95 for the account. Throughout the day the tendency of the market has been firmer, due to a great extent to the easy money market. An advance of 1-16 has been established but with money only worth 1 1-2 to 2 per cent in the open market a considerably higher price would be justified for 3 1-2 per cents. Calcutta market is advised as 95 1-16 ready and 95 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote —

Cash ... ... Rs.	95·3
1st Settlement ... ... „	95·1

Bullion :–

The London bar silver market closed 1-8 up on Saturday at 23 7-8 for cash and two months delivery. New York was 1-4 up at 51 3-4. Locally the market has been excited, opening at 61 11-16 ex-duty and closing at 61 7-8. The first settlement quotation in the morning was 61 15-16 ex-duty advancing to 62 5-16 but finally closing at 62 1-8 ex-duty. The quotation for the second settlement is, at the close, 61 1-4 ex-duty. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

Our market is quiet but steady with little or no business passing. There are practically no sellers of new crop amongst exporters. Ready market remains unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :–

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptí ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	198-9	„
Fine M. G. Ammoti...	198-9	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	191	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183-4	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190-1	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	181-2	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	5,000

Future Delivery Prices :–

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·70	4·63	4·61	4·60
+02	+03	+02	

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·60	4·59	4·59	4·58	4·58
+02				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0
Apl.-May ... ... „ 7 11 0 R.D.
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Rapeseed –

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... „ 9 0 0 „
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 13 0 „
Tone—Dull.

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 8 0
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 7 0 R.D.
Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :–

Rs. 30 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 26 2 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :–

Rs. 6 13 0
Tone—Firm.

Wheat :–

White Pussi 85 p.c....Rs. 5 13 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi ... „ 5 6 0 „ „
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,432 1-2
India	65
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :–

David	433 1-4
Kohinoor	805
Manockji Petit	2,560
Standard	1,405
Southern Maratha	230

Presses :–

New Mofussil	675
Indian Cotton Co	132 1-2

Miscellaneous :–

Badham Pile & Co	133
Bombay Four Mill	625
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	382 1-2
Central India Mining	400
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,105
Port Canning	450
Ramankus Manganese... ...	10
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordy. ...	123
Treacher & Co ...	612 1-2
Kemp & Co	205

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	119
Tapti Valley	137 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6¼	bales.
Wheat	4,509	cwts.
Linseed	548	„
Rapeseed	115	„
Gingellyseed	3,444	„
Poppyseed	177	„
Groundnuts	104	„
Castorseed	1,854	„
Rice	3,966	„
Myrabollams	2,155	„
Cottonseed...	1,718	„
Mowraseed...	2,621	„
Gram	2,174	„
Joowar	131	„
Maize	Nil	„

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

	Earnings for Sept. 1908.	Increase or Decrease on previous year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st January 1908, over corresponding period last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction—Horse	Nil	— 73,464	—7,76,644
Do. Electric ...	1,58,700	+ 93,599	+10,39,714
Lighting and Power Supply* ...	29,527	+8,200	+84,683
Rs.	1,88,227	+28,425	+3,47,753

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 17th Oct. 1908, as compared with the statement of 10th Oct. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 10. Rs.	Oct. 3. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	46,28,458	49,56,769
Public Deposits at Branches	44,37,627	41,51,337
Other Deposits ...	8,87,41,174	8,95,95,588
Post Bills ...	73,286	73,652
Sundries ...	18,93,702	19,42,469
Rs....	11,98,74,447	12,08,22,875
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,53,41,035	1,48,86,270
Other authorised Securities.	24,23,082	23,14,727
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	170,66,866	1,71,52,364
Loans do. do.	2,70,98,941	2,47,03,459
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,07,10,836	1,05,89,766
Dead Stock ...	3,11,748	3,11,748
Stamps ...	4,529	4,429
Bullion ...	2,38,154	2,34,220
Balances with other Banks.	10,42,374	11,90,104
Sundries ...	1,90,031	1,94,622
Cash ...	4,54,46,931	4,92,41,166
	11,98,74,447	12,08,22,875

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,135
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 Sellers	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July Buyers	108
Do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,080
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	Buyers 550
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares ...	150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid) ...	50
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. Buyers	40
Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	88s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) Seller	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) Seller	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...	Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	Par.
Do. 5 ditto B. „ ...	Par.
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Sellers 12s 9d.
East Indian Tea & Produce...	20s.
Indian Alhminium	Seller 90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills...	Seller 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Seller 90
McDowell and Co. (Grd.)	Seller 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	Sellers 97
Madras Electric Tramways	nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	101¼
Mysore Chromium	nom
New Mysore Manganese	23s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Seller 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97-8
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid).. ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds ...	£ 100
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	nd. 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	108
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	...15s. 6d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 2s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s. 9d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 3s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (13s. 6d. paid) ...	... 2s. 3d.
Glenrock	... 4½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...	... 7s.
Hosur Gold Mines (12s. 6d. paid) ...	... 1s.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	... 21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... 9s. 2d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid)	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	Seller Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...23s. 1½d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 13s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 20s. 7½d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 1s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	Sellers Rs. 2
Topaldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	Nom.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The following is the 57th report for the half-year ended 20th June 1908 :—

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 1,091,552.18 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 13,644,342.70, of which yen 10,590,837.53 have been deducted for Interests, Taxes, Current Expenses, Rebate on Bills Current, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Bonus for Officers and Clerks, &c., leaving a balance of yen 3,053,505.53 for appropriation.

The Directors now propose that yen 500,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund from the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 1,440,000.00

The Balance, yen 1,113,505.53, will be carried forward to the credit of profit account.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	50	14 p. c.	1,430
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	64½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,495
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1¼ „	68½ 13
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	£52
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	535
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	17½	615
Bombay United...	270	230	20	xd500
Century ...	100	100	50	365
Central India...	500	500	85	1,725
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	800
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	225
Connaught ...	500	300	25	750
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	1,200
Crescent	100	100	5	116½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,070
David	250	250	20	430
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,520
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	460
Hydersbad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	167 1/2
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	25	800
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 720
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	585
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta... ...	250	250	20	235
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,400
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,355
Textile...	500	500	30	xd1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o 13¾
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,000
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	380 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd.400
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	18	135
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	xom 70
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...	{ O. 75 D. 30 P.150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	{ die. 12 47
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company,	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Karrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort...	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,800	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	510	510
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	135½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Cin ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	250	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	660
New Berar	500	500	525	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	250	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	490	35
Surat City	1,000	270	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld... ...	500	500	40	575
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	53½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „	xd 427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 106

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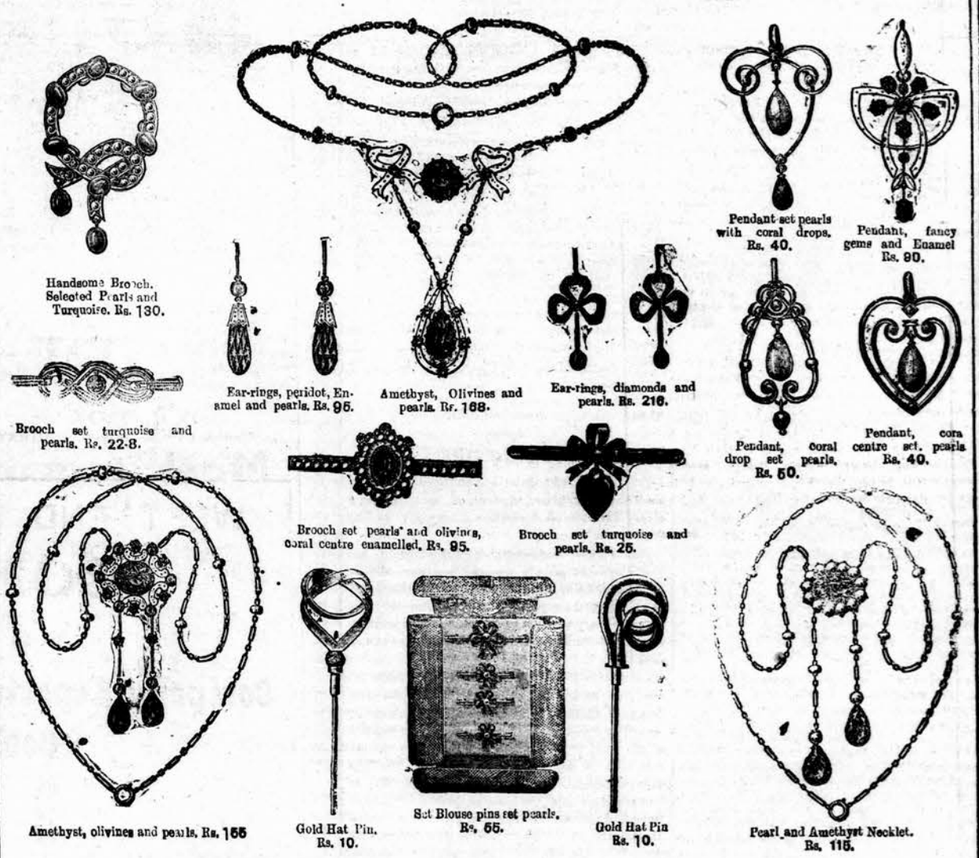

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Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
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Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set. pearls Rs. 40.
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Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 65.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

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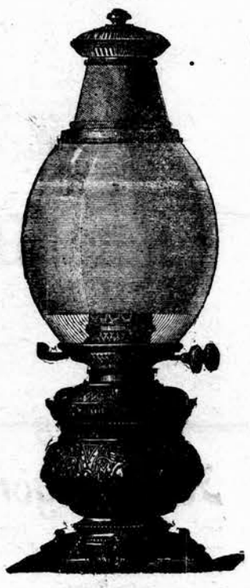

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

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SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OOTACAMUND HUNT.

MONDAY, 12th OCT.—Hounds met at Lake End at 7 a. m. A glorious morning, but too hot for sport. Hounds were thrown into Campbell's Copse and a jack broke at the bottom, ran over Municipal Hill and left-handed to Dairymaid, then down the valley for a bit. They then swung up the hill along the left hand side of the Avalanche Bridle Path towards Woodstock. Here the jack was headed by some natives and crossed the stream and into the lower part of Cairn Hill. Hounds hunted him well through the covert and hustled him out above the Black Bridge back to Denmark Hill, through Ursula and Cecilia coverts. He was making for Baikie, but was headed back by some of the field, who were all over the place, to Denmark where he was finally lost. The Master then drew along Bagman, and hounds got on a line outside New Covert and ran over the Jago Valley to the Pykara Road, but could make nothing of it. The Master took hounds back over Municipal Crossing and made a cast over the top of the hill, but scent was absolutely wanting. He then drew down to the stream near Treble Crossing and a bit up the Blackmore Vale. At Treble Crossing a few couple spoke to a line, but nothing came of it. The morning was blazing hot and as cent seemed faint and no prospect of sport, the word was given for home at 9-15. There was a large field out for the time of year and many who were out had their last day with the Ootacamund Hounds for the season 1908.

Amongst those out were H. E. the Governor, the Misses Lawley, Mr. Lawley, Mr. Campbell, Captain Duff, Captain and Mrs. Eve (Captain Eve was acting Second Whip in place of Captain Donglas Pennant, who had taken Captain Denniston's place), Major and Mrs. Younghusband, Miss Hammick Miss Harding, Miss Stickney, Miss Gales, Mrs. Sam Browne and Major Hinge

Tuesday, 13th Oct.—The meet was at Umbrella Tree at noon. Another day of unblinking sun and parched country. The Master drew along the usual line towards Hanging Shola, so far without success. In Hanging Shola a brace of jack were afoot, one took a point for Rocky and Waterfall, with about three couple of hounds. The rest of the pack hunted the other jack to the top of the Seegor Ghaut, where the Master turned them and galloped to where Captain Pennant had stayed to mark the first jack. Hounds were put on the line, but where some time behind the jack, who had crossed the stream at the ford above Waterfall. Mr. Stokes viewed him on the other side and hounds were taken over and put on the line. Unfortunately, he had gone to ground almost at once in a rocky gorge and all efforts to bolt him where useless, as the earth was a large one. Then followed a long draw across Lawley's Course to Governor's. In the covert here hounds get on a line and hunted to Porlock and back again, but Captain Duff, who was acting Second Whip, saw they were hunting pig so they were whipped off. At the bottom of Bluegums they spoke to a line and hunted slowly through the covert into Porlock, through Sheffield into Leeds. Monkey was next drawn and was blank; so was Jackal. As the Master was drawing down the Blackmore Vale, Captain Duff viewed a jack on Newmarket and hounds ran him to the Potato Field, but were at fault here. The second horsemen gave information of the jack being viewed in Rallywood and hounds hunted him to the top and over the road to Monkey. Scent there was none and though the Master once more drew Jackal and hounds got on a line, they lost it on Bagmau. Seeing how bad scent was, the Master took hounds home a little after 4 p. m.

Amongst those out were H. E. the Governor, the Misses Lawley, Mr. Lawley, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Sam Browne, Miss Irwin, Miss Harding, Miss Stickney, Miss Rolfe, Mr. Packenham-Walsh and Mr. Butchart.

JEYPORE.

THE MARSH MEMORIAL CHOULTRY.

Jeypore, 10th Oct.—The 6th instant was a red-letter day in the annals of Jeypore. In the evening the leading residents of the town gathered to witness the laying of the foundation stone for the Marsh Memorial Choultry. Punctually at 5-30 p.m., the Agent to the Governor, Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., accompanied by Messrs. H. H. F. U. Taylor, I.C.S., Boundary Commissioner, and C. W. Newton, M.A., Tutor to the Kumara Maharajah of Jeypore, drove up in a State carriage, escorted by the Samasthanam Lancers, and were met at the entrance by the Maharajah of Jeypore, the Kumaa Maharajah, the Dewan, and other of the Maharajah's suite and escorted to their seats in the Durbar shamiana.

THE MAHARAJAH'S SPEECH.

The following Address was then read on behalf of the Maharajah :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—You all know the object with which we have congregated here to-day. It is to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of a choultry to be named after the late Dr. Marsh, the revered tutor of myself and of my son the Kumara Maharajah. He breathed his last on the 7th October last at sea, on his way Home to recoup his shattered health. The news of his death was received by us all with profound regret. Dr. Marsh was appointed my tutor two years before my father's death and held that post during my minority till the Samasthanam was handed over to me in 1896. He evinced a fatherly interest in my education and showed intense solicitude for my welfare. He toured with me all over Northern India and made my tour most instructive. On another occasion he accompanied me to Udaipur, where I went for my marriage. After I took charge of the Samasthanam he was of a great help to me in its administration. He was also a tutor to my son from 1906 till August, 1907, when he left Jeypore for England in pursuance of medical advice, in spite of my repeated requests to stop here not knowing that his end was so near. It is a matter for additional regret to me and all the other members of my family that he died on the way home. The whole of Jeypore felt his loss to be a personal one. He was a great teacher and he did very good work as Principal of St. Peter's College, Tanjore. The Maharajah of Bobbili, the Proprietor of the Gopalapore Estate, the present Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, one of the prominent leaders of the Madras High Court Bar, are amongst his distinguished pupils. The people of Tanjore out of regard for him erected a Memorial Hall named after him. As a tribute of my high regard for him and also to save the inconvenience felt by the public visiting Jeypore, I made up my mind to construct a choultry to be called "The Dr. Marsh Choultry" after the design of the Turner Choultry at Vizagapatam and I announced my intention of doing so at the meeting of condolence held here in connection with his death on the 29th October last, presided over by Mr. Henderson, I.C.S., our Special Assistant Agent. I could think of no better form of perpetuating the memory of Dr Marsh. I requested Mr. Campbell, I. C. S., our highly revered Agent to the Governor, who has endeared himself to us all by his extreme solicitude for our welfare, by his sober judgment, his justice, tempered with mercy, and by his many other good qualities of head and heart, to consent to lay the foundation-stone of the choultry. With his usual generosity he was pleased to assent to my request, and I am grateful to him for the same. It is a matter of extreme gratification to me to connect his name with the function of to-day. Thanking, Mr. Campbell for having undertaken this arduous journey, especially at this time of the year, in furtherance of my desire, the ladies and other gentlemen for having responded to my invitation to grace the occasion with their presence, I now request Mr. Campbell to be kind enough to lay this stone."

MR. R. H. CAMPBELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Campbell then rose amidst cheers, and made a short speech, dilating upon the varied virtues of the late Dr. Marsh, making special reference to his varied attainments and to the very good work done by him in India throughout his long life in the cause of education. Dr. Marsh had long been connected with Jeypore and its people and had evinced a fatherly interest in the Maharajah and his family. In 1895, when he had just come to India, he had already seen a memorial in Tanjore in honour of the late Dr. Marsh, and at this distant date and at such a distant part of the country, he was glad to find that his name was again to be fittingly perpetuated. The foundation stone was then laid with the usual ceremony and the spectators returned to the Durbar shamiana, where lace garlands and scent were distributed to the ladies and gentlemen, and after a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

OVERCROWDING IN THE CALCUTTA PORT.

ACCUMULATION OF SHIPMENTS.

A number of steamers discharged general cargo into the sheds at the Calcutta Port Commissioners Jetties both immediately before and during the four days' holidays, and by reason of the total absence of deliveries for the best part of a week, there has naturally been a considerable congestion, which at the time caused some anxiety to the authorities. It became necessary on several occasions to berth a second vessel at some of these sheds while the cargo of the one handled immediately before her lay stacked in piles all round but these enlarged buildings are very spacious and, fortunately, before any serious inconvenience could result clearances commenced, consignees showing great earnestness in removing their invoices.

There were no fewer than six large and deeply laden steamers at the jetties during the holidays, each one working every possible hour to be enabled to move into the docks and elsewhere to load up with her homeward cargo and sail on her advertised dates. In one or two cases there were other vessels lying along side ready to move in as soon as her neighbour was finished. With his resourcefulness and experience, the Jetty Superintendent, aided by his well-trained staff, met the difficulty and overcame it, and it was reported yesterday that business there had resumed normal conditions, there being no vessels kept waiting and not much cargo of former ones to handicap the jetty authorities.

The great rush is due to the fact that enormous shipments of all classes of goods are beginning to arrive for the approaching cold season's demands not only in Calcutta, but in all the larger stations in Bengal, Behar and a portion of the United Provinces. It would also appear that owing to delayed indents and a variety of other causes there is a shortage in the market in regard to a great many imported articles, and as the prices of these things has greatly advanced, consignees were actuated more by their desire to reap the benefit of a high market than the fear of additional cost in the shape of wharf rent. For this reason, the rush to obtain deliveries as soon as the jetties reopened was almost phenomenal.

The carters were not slow in grasping the situation and demanded double fares, which merchants in many cases had to pay, rather than lose a good market on the one hand and be penalised in wharf rent on the other. Then followed a really busy time for the delivery clerks and the Port Commissioners' and Customs officers at the gates, through each of which about 250 cart loads of goods were passed out daily for the first few days. The average for this week has fallen to about 200 carts per gate per day and the rush may now be said to be over, though there is still a fair accumulation to be got rid of.

SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN SIMLA.

On the 6th and 7th October, two important Masonic functions were held at Simla—The consecration of the new "Scottish" Chapter, and the consecration of Lodge "Elysium" concurrently with the installation of its new Master. Both functions were very largely attended, especially the latter as representatives of the sister constitution also attended in full force. The consecration ceremonials were carried out by Colonel R. H. Forman, Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, assisted by Mr. Arthur Wise, Grand Secretary, Mr. H. T. Acton, Officiating Junior Grand Warden, and Dr. H. L. Batliwala, P. G. H., who had arrived from Bombay for the purpose. After the inspection of the Chapter by the Officiating Grand Superintendent, Mr. L. S. Campbell, the Principal was congratulated on the excellent work done by him during his term of office.

Though Lodge "Elysium" is one of the latest additions to Scottish Masonry, having been opened in September last year under the Mastership of Mr Alfred Ruegg, it has arisen from an initial membership of 15 founders to 51 and it bids fair to continue the increase during next season. After Mr. Ruegg had installed his successor, Mr. J. McGregor Cheers, the new Master the latter invested this office bearers, and the Charter having been received from Scotland the Lodge was solemnly dedicated by the Grand Lodge officials.

Subsequent to the meeting of the Lodge the Brethren adjourned to the Town Hall for a banquet Mr. Faletti, himself a Past Master, provided the dinner. The "piece de resistance" (to misapply the term) being a "Haggis," was introduced into the banquetting Hall with all formality. The usual toast list followed the banquet, the speech of the evening being that by Colonel Forman, Grand Master, who proposed "The Newly Installed Right Worshipful Master, R. W. Brother J. McGregor Cheers, Grand Steward the Immediate Past Master and Office Bearers of Lodge "Elysium," past and present," to which suitable responses were made by the principals concerned.

The evening closed with a dance at which over a hundred lady guests were present.

We understand that Simla is the eight visitation made by the Grand Lodge officials as part of an All India Masonic tour. The deputation left on Thursday morning for Lahore "en route" for Karachi.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 13th Oct.—A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Charles Lister, of Messrs. Binny and Co.'s Mills, Bangalore City, and of Leeds, England, and Miss Marion (Minnie) Rickie, second daughter of Mr. Robert Rickie, Engineer of the Bangalore City Works the wedding will take place at St. Andrew's Church.

Mr. Abdul Rahiman, Second Magistrate, has now before him a case in which one Syed Mahomed Jan, a Hakim of Cavalry Road, is charged by the Police with doing a rash and negligent act. It is alleged that the accused, in treating a petient, prescribed a mixture containing nearly three grains of morphine which caused the death of the man. The accused's Advocate being away at Mysore, the hearing has been adjourned to next week.

The Mysore Government in their order on the report on the working of the Bangalore Central Press, the "Mysore Gazette" Office, the Branch Press at Mysore and the Office of the Registrar of Authorised Publications in Mysore for the year 1907-08, note with satisfaction the steady progress the Government Press has made during the past year in all directions. As was anticipated, the addition of new machinery and type and the installation of electric motor for working the machines in the Central Press have contributed to greater efficiency and quicker despatch of work. Consequent on the establishment of the Mysore Legislative Council the institution of the Dusserah Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, and the abolition of the Bangalore Central Jail Press, there was a considerable increase in the work of the Central Press, and the large out-turn of work with a comparatively small increase of expenditure on establishment and an actual decrease in the total cost, afford clear indication of the improvements effected in the equipment and management of the department and reflects great credit on the Superintendent and his responsible subordinates.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderabad, 13th Oct.—The following were present at the last meeting of the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee held in the Court House:—Colonel G. W. Mitchell, Commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, President, in the Chair, Colonel F. Maclean, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Captain R. G. King, Officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Rai Saheb Varadaraju Moodelliar, Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajan Lall, Subadar Major Mahomed Sahib Sirdar Bahadur, Mr. Bapujee Eduljee Chenoy, and Mr. Durgapershad, Dixit Civil Engineer Residency.

The following business came before the meeting:

APPLICATION FROM THE N. G. S. RAILWAY.

An application from the N. G. S. Railway for a plot of land north-east of Lallaguda, on which to erect, a magazine for explosives, was read. As there was no likelihood of the land applied for being required by the Cantonment authority the application was granted.

The Report of the sub-committee regarding the basis on which the rent of bungalows should be fixed was read. After considerable discussion it was deemed advisable that the report be further considered on the return of the Major Murray, A.C.R.E.

A letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th Division, and an Army Department Notification were read and also the Cantonment Magistrate's reply thereto to the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, regarding the grant of leases for land in Cantonment terminable after a period of not less than 33 years. An animated discussion took place on the subject, in which all the members took part. Finally, it was proposed by Rai Saheb Varadaraju Moodelliar, and seconded by Colonel Mitchell, that the Committee endorse the letter of the Cantonment Magistrate, and consider that on political, economical, and sanitary grounds the proposed change in the condition of land tenure in Cantonments is to be deprecated.

The question of reducing the number of liquor and toddy shops in Cantonments occupied the attention of the Committee at the meeting of the 29th August, and the matter stood over pending a reply from H. H. the Nizam's Government to the proposals of the Cantonment Magistrate. A favourable reply having been received, it was resolved that the arrangement arrived at between the Cantonment authority and H. E. the Nizam's Government regarding the revised Abkari system was eminently satisfactory. On the 30th September there were in Secundersabad Cantonments 80 liquor shops and 118 toddy shops. On the 6th October the new Abkari Rules came into force whereby 34 liquor shops have been abolished. Of the toddy shops 66 have come within the purview of the new rules, leaving only 52 shops, which is less than half the original number. In future all licences will be issued by the Cantonment Magistrate.

An application was read from the Indian and Colonial Development Company for a concession for supplying electric light to Secunderabad. It was resolved that general approval be given to the scheme, subject to expert criticism.

TRAVANCORE.

Travandrum, 12th Oct.—I learn that Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Director of Agriculture, is to deliver a course af lectures on Agriculture during the week of the Popular Assembly.

This is a well conducted Sirkar School inside the Fort where education is imparted from the lowest to the highest grade in the Malayalam language, the vernacular of the country. The distribution of prizes to the girls of the institution was held on Friday, when H. H. the Maharajah presided and gave away the prizes.

I learn that Mr. Edmund Hoogewerf, a Travancorean, has been appointed Principal of the new Technical College at Serampore, near Calcutta, opened by Government. Mr. Hoogewerf is a nephew of Mr. Arthur Hoogewerf and Mr. Henry Hoogewerf, both of whom occupy positions in the Travancore Service, the former as Assistant Excise Commissioner and the latter as Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. Edmund Hoogewerf studied Engineering in the University of Manchester with the help of a Scholarship from the Government of India. On his return to India he was employed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Bombay.

It is reported that Miss E.C.Carrapiett, M.A., L.T., of the Madras Educational Department, is to be appointed Inspectress of Schools and placed in charge of all the Girl's Schools in the State.

On Saturday last a meeting of the students, colleagues—past and present—and well wishers, and friends of Miss S. B. Williams, M. A., Lady Principal, H. H. the Maharjah's College and High School for Girls, was held at the College with Miss D. H. Watts, B.A., Vice-Principal, in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to do something to perpetuate the good work done by Miss Williams, who has expressed her intention of retiring from the Service in March next. It was unanimously resolved that a permanent memorial should be put up and that an oil painting of Miss Williams should be hung in the College. It was further suggested that a Ladies' Literary Society should be formed and named after Miss Williams, if funds permit.

The fifty-first birthday of H. H. the Maharajah is being celebrated in the mofussil and in the capital with much rejoicing. On Saturday the member of the Union Club held a special social gathering in honour of the occasion. After the guests had enjoyed the amusements, the members assembled in the Central Hall, where speeches were made eulogising His Highness.

Three days previously the local Syrian Christian residents celebrated the birthday of His Highness by holding a similar social gathering at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, which was given free for the occasion by the Durbar. Mr. Manuvan Varghese, B. A., Manager, Resident's Office, dwelt at length on the successful careers of several Syrian Christian young men who have been winning laurels even outside Travancore. Prominent among them is Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore Service, who had, the speaker said, just been appointed Revenue Commissioner in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions a month. Dr. E. Poonen, Surgeon of the General Hospital, is another distinguished Syrian Christian whose record of service in the Travancore State for the past 25 years and more has been most creditable. Other members of the community in the Cochin and British Services were also mentioned.

TINNEVELLY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Tinnevelly, 13th Oct.—A Public Meeting was held yesterday at 5-30 p. m. in the Hall of the Hindu College to concert measures to give a fitting welcome on behalf of the people of the Tinnevelly District to H. E. the Governor and Lady Lawley on their forthcoming visit to Tinnevelly. Mr L. M Wynch, C. I. E., I.C. S., the Collector, presided and there was a large attendance.

It was proposed by the Zemindar of Ettyapuram and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Gurusawmy Iyer that Mr. L. M. Wynch do take the Chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that H, H. the Governor would pay a visit to Tinnevelly on the 25th November, and it was also gratifying to learn that Lady Lawley would accompany His Excellency. He thought that all were agreed that His Excellency should receive a very cordial welcome. The question was what form the reception should take. His Excellency's stay in Tinnevelly would be short, being for two days only, and he understood from the Private Secretary that His Excellency would like to receive the Addresses as soon as possible. If that could not be done at the Railway Station, it might be done at some central place, November would be a rainy month and Station therefore, the erection of a pandal at the Railway seemed to be of doubtful expendiency, as the reception would be liable to be spoiled by bad weather. He asked the Rev. Mr. Kember whether the Church Missionary Society would be good enough to lead the Centenary Hall for the presentation of the Addresses.

The Rev. Mr. Kember cordially consented to the proposal.

The Addresses of the Municipal Councils of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, the Collector continued, would be presented at the Centenary Hall in Palamcottah. The morning of the 25th November would be devoted to receiving Addresses and according private interviews. In the evening His Excellency would drive through the Town and visit the C.M.S. College and the Hindu College. The following morning His Excellency would visit the District Jail, the Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb School, the C. M. S. College and the Sarah Tucker College. The Zemindar of Ettyapuram had said that he would like to entertain the Governor. He being the premier Zemindar of the district, it was quite right that he should entertain H. E. the Governor, especially as he had entertained previous Governers also. If, however, the Zemindar did so on the present occasion, the public would have no opportunity of receiveng the Governor. The Zemindar had waived his right, if the evening was wanted for the public entertainment. The Chairman then asked the Hon'ble Mr. Gurusawmy Iyer to propose the Resolution as to the form the reception should take.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gurusawmy Iyer proposed:—"That a cordial and loyal welcome be accorded to H. E. the Governor and H. E. Lady Lawley on the occasion of their forthcoming visit to Tinnevelly and they be requested to accept a Garden Party as the District Judge's Bungalow who has been pleased to place it at the disposal of the public."

This proposition was carried unanimously and a representative Reception Committee was appointed.

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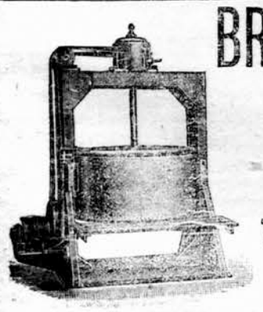

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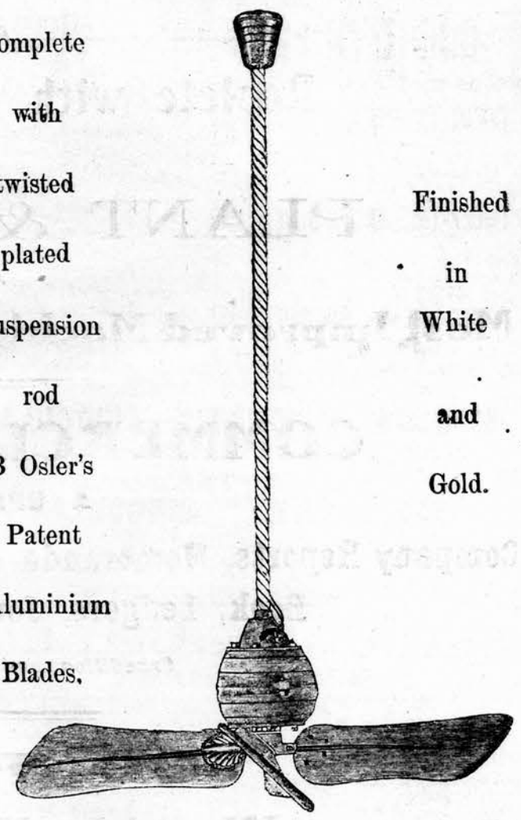

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